

Def Doc No. 1762

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I M T F E

United State of America, et al

- VS -

ARAKI, Sano et al

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : ISHIBASHI, Tanzan

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and  
in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby  
depose as follows.



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Affidavit

Deponent: ISHIBASHI, Tanzan

Having first duly sworn as per sheet attached hereto and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country, I hereby depose as follows:

1) I, ISHIBASHI, Tanzan was born in Tokyo in September, 1884, graduated in 1907 from WASEDA University, majoring in philosophy in the department of literature, and immediately took a post-graduate course in philosophy in the same university.

2) In 1908 I obtained a position on the editorial staff of THE TOKYO MAINICHI NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

3) In 1911 I secured a position on the editorial staff of THE TŌYŌ KEIZAI SHINPŌ Publishing Company. This publishing company was established in 1895 for the purpose of supplying the educated classes of the Japanese people with correct knowledge of economics and up-to-date information on world topics. It has since devoted itself to the publication of economic

periodicals such as THE TŌYŌ KEIZAI SHIMPŌ (Oriental Economic Reports) (weekly), THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST (monthly, later weekly), NIHON KEIZAI NENPŌ (Japan's Yearly Economic Reports) (quarterly), GAIKOKU BŌEKI GEPPŌ (Foreign Trade Monthly), etc., and also of books on economic subjects, as well as the compilation and publication of statistical books such as Meiji and Taisho Japan Almanac (1927), Foreign Trade of Japan, a statistical survey (1935), Meiji and Taisho Financial Almanac (1927) and Tōyō Keizai Statistical year Book (from 1916 yearly). THE TŌYŌ KEIZAI SHIMPŌ (Oriental Economic Reports) was started in 1895 after the style of THE ECONOMIST published in London. It is the oldest economic periodical in Japan and has, ever since its foundation, been regarded as the best and most trustworthy of periodicals in the industrial and economic world of Japan.

4) In 1914 I became the Chief of the editorial staff of the same publishing company, and in 1924 manager of the same company. In 1925, after the reorganization of the company I became its president. For 34 years I had been most closely connected with the editing of the aforesaid TŌYŌ KEIZAI SHIMPŌ (Oriental Economic Reports), until May, 1946.

5) In July, 1931, I had the Keizai Club (Economic Club) organized in Tokyo and then in Osaka, Nagoya, and various other cities throughout the country, by getting together the leading

Def. Doc. # 1762

businessmen of each city for the purpose of their joint study of economic questions. As chairman of the board of directors of the central Economic Club, I took the leadership of these clubs.

6) From July, 1932 to March, 1947, I lectured on economics at the YOKOHAMA FOGYO SENMON GAKKO (Yokohama Industrial College).

7) In June, 1943, I founded the KINYU GAKKAI (Financial Institute), as an organ for financiers and technical experts of the country to study financial questions. Its headquarters were in the office and building of the TOYO KEIZAI SHIMP PUBLISHING COMPANY and as acting director of the Institute, I devoted myself to the leadership and promotion of its activity.

8) In 1934, I started an English Magazine, THE ORIENTAL ECONOMIST of which I became editor-in-chief. This magazine portrayed the economic conditions of Japan as well as of the East in general. The magazine soon obtained many appreciative readers abroad who considered it as the most fair-minded and trustworthy economic magazine published in Japan. Even after the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941, and consequent stoppage of communications with the Western countries it was, by the request of the League of Nations, continuously forwarded to Geneva.

9) Since 1935, representing the financial circles of Japan, I have held 21 different memberships in various committees and councils in the cabinet, Finance Office, and Commerce and Industry Office of the Japanese government.

10) In May, 1946, I was appointed Finance Minister in the Yoshida



Def. Doc. # 1762

cabinet. On January, 1947, I was appointed managing head of the Economic Stabilization Office and head of the Prices Board, and on March 20, 1947 resigned from the same offices. On the resignation en bloc of the Yoshida Cabinet on May 24th, 1947, I resigned from the office of Finance Minister.

11) The essays I have written and published in various magazines since graduating from the university on economic subjects and others are innumerable. The following are representative of my works published in book form:

- a) ADVOCATING A NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY. July 25, 1927
- b) INFLUENCE OF THE LIFTING OF THE GOLD EMBARGO  
AND COUNTER-MEASURES THERETO. July 12, 1929
- c) A STUDY OF GOLD STANDARD. May 12, 1932
- d) THEORY AND FACTS ABOUT INFLATION. July 8, 1932
- e) RECENT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PHASES IN JAPAN. Sept. 5, 1939
- f) FINANCIAL HISTORY OF JAPAN. Sept. 15, 1936
- g) JAPANESE ECONOMY IN A REVOLUTION. Nov. 20, 1937
- h) IMPRESSIONS OF INDUSTRIAL PHASES OF MANCHURIA  
AND KOREA. Feb. 26, 1941
- i) HUMAN LIFE AND ECONOMY. Oct. 20, 1942

12) I collaborated with E.B. Schumpeter in the editing of the Industrialization of Japan and Manchukuo, 1930-1940 (pub. 1940), which was carried out by the financial support of the Bureau of International Research at Harvard University and Radcliffe college.

1. OVER-POPULATION AND FOOD SHORTAGE IN JAPAN

It is not too much to say that all distinctive features of Japanese economy and politics have emanated from the pressure of over-population. How Japan has been over-populated may be best shown by comparing the area of her arable land with her population.

As shown in Table 1 (attached), the density of population per 1 square kilometer in the Japanese mainland stands at 191, only slightly lower than 196 in the British mainland. However, the density of population per 1 square kilometer of arable land in the Japanese mainland is 1,194, far higher than 891 in the British mainland and eclipsing the corresponding density in any other country.

The over-population in Japan has become aggravated with the lapse of time as shown in Table 2. During the period from 1882 to 1939, the Japanese population was nearly doubled from 37,000,000 to 73,000,000. During the same period, however, the area of arable land increased less than 35 per cent from 4,507,000 chobu to 6,079,000 chobu. Thus, the Japanese population is disproportionately large to the small area of her arable land.

In this connection, it should be additionally pointed out that the proportion of agricultural population in the total population in Japan is exceptionally large although it has

Def. Doc. # 1762

begun to become smaller lately in Japan as in other countries. As shown in Table 3, the agricultural population at present still accounts for 47.2 per cent of the total population. According to the national census the agricultural population also accounted for 43.1 per cent of the working population in the year of 1944 (Table 4). Those population figures are compared with those in other Pacific countries in Table 5. According to Table 5, the percentage of the agricultural population in the working population in Japan comes next only to British Malay and is twice as high as in the United States.

Under these circumstances, the agricultural management unit in Japan becomes inevitably small. As shown in Table 6, 94 per cent of Japanese farmers in 1946 were cultivators of less than 2 chobu (less than 2 hectares) of arable land each. Japan is not self-supplied in food-stuffs domestically. Table 7 shows how the supply-demand situation of rice, the staple food for the Japanese, stands. It shows that Japan proper in the past was able to meet the national demand for rice by importing from 9,000,000 koku to 15,000,000 koku from abroad.

2. STEPS TAKEN BY JAPAN FOR COPING WITH THE  
AFORE-MENTIONED DIFFICULTIES.

In order to cope with the afore-mentioned difficulties, Japan, as a whole, adopted four major policies.

In the first place, Japan attempted to bolster the food supply by either expanding the area of arable land within the country and or by increasing the per-unit harvest. Apparently Japan succeeded in attaining a certain success in these two attempts.

As Table 2 shows, the area of arable land rose from 4,507,000 chobu in 1882 to 6,098,000 chobu in 1921. From then, however, the increase has stopped. In connection with the increase of the per-unit crops, the Government placed special stress on the improvement of rice. As shown in Table 8, the per-tan rice harvest, which averaged 1.536 koku during the years 1901 to 1905 was boosted to the average of 2.007 koku during the years 1934 to 1938. In order to increase the per-tan production, however, fertilizer consumption naturally rose markedly as shown in Table 9. The increase of the per-tan production, too, came to a standstill since 1939. (Table 8).

In the second place, Japan encouraged agricultural development in Korea and Formosa, and the importation from those countries to Japan of their farm products particularly rice. Thus,



Def. Doc. # 1762

Japan came to be able to import from these two countries rice in quantity almost enough to make up for the domestic shortage as shown in table 10.

In the third place, emigration was encouraged. This policy, however, proved a failure. Since the first year of Meiji (1868) up to the present, the Japanese population increased by 36,000,000 while Japanese overseas residents roughly numbered 1,000,000 in 1938, as Table 11 shows.

In the fourth place, domestic industrialization and foreign trade were encouraged. As stated, Japan imported the best part of her food shortage from Korea and Formosa. Naturally, Japan was called upon to make incidental payments for such imports with industrial manufactures.

Japan, unable to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs, cannot be expected to be self-supplied in agricultural raw materials. Mineral resources, too, are poor and scanty in Japan. In order to remove the pressure of over-population and elevate the living standard of the people even in the least degree, Japan was necessarily called upon to encourage domestic industrialization and accelerate foreign trade. Such were the basic policies which Japan actually adopted since the early years of Meiji.

(3) Industrialization of Japan.

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Gradual development of the industrialization in Japan experienced since the Meiji era can also be seen from the structure of the working people. (Table 4) The 12th Table attached hereto shows, too, the above fact from the viewpoint of the number of workers of various industries shifted since 1909.

According to this Table, the total number of workers of Japanese industries attained in 1919 one million five hundred twenty thousand showing a 90% increase as compared with eight hundred thousand in 1909. During this period, Japan saw this much of a speedy industrialization. But the number of plant-workers in 1931 amounted to one million six hundred and sixty thousand, showing an increase of only a little less than 10% as compared to that of 1919. This period just corresponded to that of the depression period which appeared after the first world war and accordingly Japanese industries, too were brought to a complete standstill. But this period of depression ended in Japan in 1931, and as a result of a reflation policy adopted since 1932, a period of boom came to the Industries, with the total number of workers in 1938 amounting to three million two hundred fifteen thousand showing twice as much an increase as compared to that in 1919 and 1931.

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The abovementioned increase in number of industrial workers explains in the main with what tempo the industrialization of Japan was carried out, and explanation of this can be summarized as follows: The scope of industry during the period of ten years from 1909 to 1919 was doubled and it was the same in the period of seven years from 1931 to 1938, but

Def. Doc. # 1762

industry was almost at a standstill from 1919 to 1931 so that the total number of workers in 1938 barely showed an increase of only twice as much as compared with that of 1919 during the period of nineteen years; in this increase there was nothing phenomenal if a comparison be made with the progress which was made during the period of 10 years from 1909 to 1919. The comparatively speedy progress experienced since 1931 means, as a matter of fact, nothing but a move of getting back what had been in arrears during the period of 10 years preceding 1931; it was, by no means, extraordinary progress.

Now let us see what kind of industry was brought to develop in Japan by such industrialization as mentioned above. First, the chief characteristic of industry in Japan was that of the textile industry which had always occupied a preponderant position. In referring to the number of workers given in the 12th Table, it is found that in 1938 textile workers numbered nine hundred seventy six thousand, occupying 30.4% of the total number of workers. If the eighty seven thousand five hundred and sixty workers in 1938 of the rayon manufacturing industry, which is included in the chemical industry, is added hereto the number of the textile workers would increase to 1,064,512 and its ratio to the total number of all the industrial workers to 33.1%.

This Ratio, which the textile industry occupied, had a trend to go down gradually from the historical viewpoint; viz, the proportion of textile workers to that of workers of all the industries is as follows:

60.8% in 1909,

55.2% in 1919,

54.1% in 1931 and

30.4% in 1938.



which clearly shows a gradual decline in general.

By what, then, was this decline of ratio in the textile industry supplemented? It was principally by the metal industry, machine and tool industry and chemical industry. For example, with the number of workers for each of these industries in 1909 taken into account, we see that the ratio of the metal industry was 2.3%, that of the machine and tool industry 5.8% and that of the chemical industry 5.4%, but in 1919 this ratio increased respectively to 4.9%, 12.3% and 7.1%, which shows an increase, during this period, of 113%, 112% and 31% respectively for the metal, machine and tool, and chemical industries. From these figures it is clearly understood how great a development these three industries achieved during this period.

The development of the above three industries was retarded, however, in the period of depression covering 12 years from 1919 to 1931. Not only this, but in the machine and tool industry, the number of workers fell from 187,000 to 158,000 and in all industries, the ratio from 12.3% to 9.5%.

But this state of depression ended with the year of 1931 as aforesaid, and the abovementioned three industries began to be active again. As to the ratios which appeared for the number of workers, it increased in 1938 to 11.7% for the metal industry, 26.8% for the machine and tool industry and 10% for the chemical industry. Compared with 1919, however, an increase in the ratios of these three industries during the period of 19 years was 139% in the metal industry, 118% in machine and tool industry and 41% in chemical industry, but this increase can by no means be said to



be very much compared with the increase experienced during the period of 10 years from 1909 to 1919.

Thus, even in 1938, the ratio of metal, machine and tool, and chemical industry to the whole industry was 48.5% and taking all these for non-consumer material industry, the remaining 51.5% belong to consumer material industry. Still more, in the chemical industry are included, as aforesaid, the rayon industry (in the 13th year of Showa, number of workers were 87,560) and, besides this, also soap and toilet articles manufacturing industry (in 1938, 9,238) and pulp and paper manufacturing industry (in 1938, 42,597). Accordingly, if these are included the ratio of non-consumer material industry goes down and that of consumer material industry increases all the more.

In short Japan's industrialization was brought about since the Meiji era by the necessity of her existence and as a characteristic of a belatedly developed industrial country we have seen Japan industrialized principally by textile and other consumer material industries. It appears as if production material industry developed with great speed since 1931, but it was due to industrialization delayed during the period between 1919 and 1931. In other words, this does not mean more than the above delay being speedily adjusted by the influence of a business boom revived after 1931. This trend is considered quite natural for a belatedly developed industrial country that had to follow such a path trudgingly.

#### 4. Growth in Trade

Industrialized Japan expanded her foreign trade at the same time. The trend of increase is shown in Table 13. Exports amounted to 222 million yen in 1899, but in 1909 the amount became approximately twice as much as the former, 458 million yen, and in 1919 it increased with a rush to 2 billion 374 million yen. It was five times as much as the amount of ten years prior. But in 1931, it decreased to 1 billion 479 million yen almost a half of the amount in 1919, owing to the depression after the World War I. Japan's economic circles were beset with difficulties. However, during this period, the exports to Formosa and Korea increased slightly. And thus the decrease of exports to other foreign countries was covered in some measures.

Japanese exports which continued to decrease up to 1931 then began to increase again with the suspension of the gold standard which was effected again in the fall of the same year (in 1917 Japan suspended the gold standard, but she restored it in January, 1930) as well as with the depreciation of the foreign price of yen. Then, the amount of exports increased to 4 billion 88 million yen in 1937 and to 5 billion 163 million yen in 1939.

Next, the imports also showed almost the same change as the exports up to 1937. But during the period between 1937 and 1939, the imports decreased slightly, while the exports increased continuously as mentioned above. Although the imports from Formosa and Korea increased continuously, the imports from other foreign countries decreased remarkably.

We have reviewed so far the condition of Japanese trade from the point of view of value of her trade, but this value is influenced by fluctuations in commodity prices. So, after dividing the value of trade, as shown in Table 13, by the price index, in order to exclude these fluctuations in prices, we show the trend of Japanese trade in Table 14. According to this table, one can conclude that Japanese exports and imports, excepting their decrease since 1937, did not show great variations, and increased smoothly and even rapidly.

Next, by what goods was this increase in trade brought about? Table 15 shows this trend regarding export trade since 1919. In this table, two classified items, the 8th and 9th, which are textile manufactured goods, stand first on the list decidedly all through this period.

The total amount of these two classified items is 1 billion 291 million yen in 1919, 1 billion 598 million yen in 1937, and 1 billion 503 million yen in 1939, and their proportions to the grand total of Japan's export



Def. Doc. No. 1762

trade are 61.5%, 50.3% and 42.6 respectively. But the ratio of exports of textile goods fell gradually, as clearly shown in the figures given above. The export of textile goods in 1939 also decreased in value itself in comparison with that of 1937. These facts show that the export of Japanese textile goods was already slowing down in its rate of increase.

Next, the special feature of Japanese exports, as we have previously observed in regard to Japan's industry. If we examine this point in Table 15, ten classified items, namely the 1st (living plants and animals), 2nd (grains, flours, starches and seeds), 3rd (beverages, comestibles and tobacco), 4th (skins, hairs, horns, tusks and manufactures thereof), 8th (yarns, threads, twines, cordages and materials thereof), 9th (tissues and manufactures thereof), 10th (clothing and accessories thereof), 11th (papers and paper manufactures), 13th (potteries and glass) and 17th (miscellaneous articles), all can be said to belong to consumer goods, and these (plus reexports) totalled 1 billion 773 million yen in 1919, 2 billion 499 million yen in 1937, and 2 billion 602 million yen in 1939, and their proportions to the grand total of exports were 84.5% 78.7%, and 72.8% respectively. But here also their ratio falls gradually. And, as things to make up for this, other classified items, above all, "ores and metals," scientific instruments, fire arms, vessels, vehicles,



Def. Doc. No. 1762

and machineries, " the 16th, began to be manufactured.

Although the total of these three classified items amounted to 139 million yen in 1919, 451 million yen in 1937, and 657 million yen in 1939, and did not increase further, its rate of increase was remarkable. However, when we consider the rise in the prices of these goods during this period, we can not say that there was such a remarkable increase in their quantity.

Next, the special features of Japanese exports have previously observed in regard to Japan's industry. In we examine this point in Table 16, the classified items, namely the 1st (living plants and animals), 2nd (grains, flour, starches and seeds), 3rd (vegetables, medicinal and tobacco), 4th (skins, furs, horns, whale and manufactures thereof), 5th (yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof), 6th (clothes and manufactures thereof), 7th (clothing and accessories thereof), 8th (papers and paper manufactures), 9th (miscellaneous articles), 10th (miscellaneous articles), and 11th (miscellaneous articles), all can be said to belong to consumer goods, and these (plus reexports) total 1 billion 773 million yen in 1919, 2 billion 499 million yen in 1937, and 2 billion 602 million yen in 1939, and their proportions to the grand total of exports were 84.3%, 84.7%, and 78.8% respectively. And, as things to make also their ratio falls gradually. And, as things to make up for this, other classified items, above all, "ores and metals," scientific instruments, fire arms, vessels, vehicles,

5. Foreign Pressure on Japanese Goods.

The increase of Japanese exports, especially after 1931, created a problem in the world. At that time, the world was in a general depression, every country suffering from the decline of its export trade. However, as already stated Japan, by suspending the gold standard for the second time in December, 1931, was successful in raising domestic prices, thereby stimulating her industrial activities. At the same time, reduction of the international value (exchange rates) of Yen was favourable for the exportation of Japanese goods. As stated above, this was the reason why Japanese exports were increased during the period between 1931 and 1937. This also caused the increase of her import. For Japan, this was the policy absolutely indispensable for her existence. Because, the depression which became worst in 1931 not only struck hard the Japan's industries causing many unemployment but also put her agriculture in a extremely difficult condition. Many incidents that happened following the assassination of Premier Inukai in May, 1932 had much connection with this critical state of Japan's domestic condition. Had it not been for the second suspension of the gold standard in 1931 in an attempt to regain her economic prosperity, Japan would have been in a state of extreme disorganization in as early as 1932.

However, the time when Japanese exports were increased

Def. Doc. No. 1762

was when the world was in the midst of a major depression.

It was just then that the British Empire decided to create the so-called British Empire Block by concluding the Ottawa Agreement (in July 1932). Meanwhile the World Currency Conference of June 1933 to which much hope was pinned fell through. Japanese goods, in the course of their penetration into new markets, encountered serious obstacles everywhere in the world. Principal events are as follows:

(A) Abrogation by British India of the Japanese-Indian Commercial Treaty.

In April, 1933, British India notified Japan of its abrogation of the Japanese-Indian Commercial Treaty. Its establishment of a discriminately prohibitive tariff upon Japan's cotton goods followed this. Japan opposed this with the resolution of boycotting Indian cotton. In September of the same year, the Japanese-Indian Commercial Conference was convened and an agreement was reached whereby a link system was established between the quantity of Japanese cotton cloth imported into India and Indian cotton imported <sup>into</sup> Japan. In embodying the new provision, a New Japanese-Indian Commercial Treaty was concluded in July, 1934.

(B) Disruption of the Anglo-Japanese Cotton Industry Conference.

In accordance with the request by the British Government, an



unofficial Anglo-Japanese Cotton Industry Conference was held between February and March, 1934. The conference however, was finally disrupted because the British side insisted upon having the agreement cover not only the British territories but also foreign markets. In addition to this, in May of the same year, the British Government established throughout the territories of the British Empire the import-quota system which was extremely disadvantageous to the import of Japanese cotton cloth.

(C) Prohibitive Canadian Dumping Tariff.

In 1935, Canada imposed an almost prohibitive rate of tariff upon Japanese goods. Against this, in July of the same year, invoking the Trade Protection Law, Japan levied a retaliatory tariff on Canadian goods. In August of the same year, Canada took recourse to increasing the rate of her two countries towards the end of the same year, and since January, 1936, Japan has given up the Application of the Trade-Protection Law, while Canada effected either the reduction of the rates or the limitation of the scope of her dumping and other tariffs.

(D) Raising of Tariff Rates and the Import Licence System by Australia.

In May, 1936, the Australian Government put into effect the raising of tariff rates and the import licence system, both of which aimed at Japanese goods. As a counter-measure, Japan invoked the Trade-Protection Law in June of the same year



Australian extension of the licence-system followed this. However, a compromise was reached at the end of the same year whereby Japan gave up the application of the Trade Protection Law, and guaranteed the quantity of wool she imported from Australia and limited quantities of her cotton cloth and artificial silk cloth exported to Australia. Desire to find substitutes for wool stimulated Japan's staple fibre industries.

(E) Restrictions placed upon imports and Importers by the Netherlands East Indies.

In September, 1933, the Netherlands East Indies put into practice the Emergency Import Restrictions Law and the Law Restricting Qualifications of Importers both of which were aimed at Japan. In order to discuss problems of trade with Japan with a view of talking over all along the line, the Netherlands East Indies proposed in 1934 a conference with her. Japan accepted the proposal and beginning June of the same year, the conference was held at Batavia. While the conference was in progress, however, the Netherlands East Indies extended the scope of the Import Restrictions, and Japan retaliated by suspending the exportation of certain goods. Thus the conference proceeded at a snail's pace. With the conclusion of the Marine Transportation Agreement in June, 1936, however, the conference began to make headway. In March, 1937, compromise was struck, and an agreement was concluded in April, which.

safeguarded the right of Japanese firms to export goods to the Netherlands E.I. (25% of the total amount), guaranteed the import of Java sugar into Japan, alleviated the restrictions Netherlands E.I. had placed upon imports, and made 1933 trade results as the basis of the allotment for Japanese goods.

(F) The United States Trade Policy.

The United States established in 1930 high rates of tariff by the SMOOT-HAWLEY Act which merits special mention in the world economic picture. Under the provisions of this tariff over twenty items of Japanese goods exported to the United States had to suffer an additional ad valorem levy of about twenty three percent. The United States, as a counter-measure for depression as well as for competition by countries which had gone off gold adopted in 1932 provisions giving flexibility to her customs law, a law preventing international dumping, in an attempt to check the flow of imports. In 1933, the United States suspended the gold standard but took steps to prevent the import of Japanese sundry goods. Moreover, the Industrial recovery Act and the Agriculture Adjustment Law of the same year included provisions restricting imports and raising tariff rates. Furthermore, in June, 1934, the sole authority to effect any changes in the tariff rates within the limit of 50 percent was vested in the President, which proved to be a serious menace to Japan. In 1935, increas

Def. Doc. No. 1762

in import of Japanese cotton cloth into the U.S. brought about oppositions by American cotton merchants, and in December of the same year, Japan enforced the self-restriction of its export in the form of a gentlemen's agreement. However, being dissatisfied with this, American merchants demanded having the quantity of exports limited by the application of the provisions of the A.A.A. Thereupon the American Government, in June, 1936, put into effect an all-round increase in the tariff rates on an average of 42 percent.

In 1937, a mission representing the American cotton industry came to Japan, asking for the conclusion of the Cotton Industry Agreement. Japan complied with this and, in June of the same year, put into effect the restrictions upon the quantity of her cotton cloth exported to the United States. However, in view of the fact that goods imported from the United States were either indispensable or raw materials, Japan was unable to take any retaliatory or defensive measure against it.

#### (G) Trade Policy of Central and South America

Having been driven away from British Dominions including India and been shut out of the Netherlands East Indies, Japanese export goods found their way into Central and South American markets, where intense competition for the market took place between Japanese goods and goods from other countries. In an



Def. Doc. No. 1762

attempt to secure her market in Central and South America, the United States concluded Reciprocal Trade Agreement with these countries. Meanwhile Japan endeavoured to establish Compensating Trade System with these countries; the Central and South America countries themselves consolidated their commercial policies.

It is only natural that the above-mentioned policies of the foreign countries against the Japanese goods virtually prevented the extension of the Japanese overseas trade. As has been shown, the Japanese exports and imports obviously decreased after 1937. Table No. 16 shows the state of decrease by respective districts. The table shows that compared with the exports in 1937, those in 1939 suffered decrease in every district save in Asia where an increase is indicated. As for imports, there was a decrease also in Asia, but the decrease was no more than one hundred and fourteen million yen. Since total decrease in imports was eight hundred and sixty-six million yen, the decrease of exports for all areas except Asia amounted to seven hundred and fifty two million yen.

A further examination of the contents of the increased exports in Asiatic markets reveals that the increase was due entirely to that in Manchuria, Kwantung Province and China. As for the exports to other districts, except for slight increases to Iran and Iraq, a general decrease is indicated. That is to say, according to table No. 17 showing comparison of exports to Asiatic

districts between 1937 and 1939, the exports in 1939 to all Asiatic districts, except Manchuria, Kwantung Province and China, show a decrease of two hundreds and eighty one million yen in comparison with those in 1937. In other words, the decrease is equivalent to 32.9 percent of total exports to those districts in 1937, which amounted to eight hundred and fifty four million yen. Furthermore, according to table No. 16, exports in 1939 for all continents except Asia show a decrease of two hundreds and seventy three million yen compared with those in 1937. Consequently there was a decrease totaling five hundred and fifty four million yen in Japan exports in 1939 for all sections of the world excepting Manchuria, Kwantung Province and China, compared with those in 1937. To show this by percentage, Japan lost in 1939 23.2 percent of her exports to those districts in 1937 which had amounted to two hundred and eighty four million yen. To see these figures is to understand how heavy a blow was dealt to Japanese financial circles.

It goes without saying that Japan could not stand such a plight for a long time. However, enormously Japan might have increased her exports to Manchuria, Kwantung Province and China, there was no likelihood that she could import in return raw materials, food stuffs etc. from those districts which were indispensable to her. Accordingly, it was only natural that there

Def. Doc. No. 1762

was no way but to decrease her exports for these three districts. Thus, under the Circumstances Japan not only could not have endured the strain of the China Incident for long, but also even the peaceful livelihood of her nationals have been endangered.

It was indeed unavoidable that Japan, who had been pressed into such a distressing state, should have taken measures to repel such serious financial and political insecurity. It was just as President Truman stated in one of his recent speeches, attached hereto. Because of the uneasiness that Japanese goods, especially textile fabrics, might be shut out from the world market, Japanese goods, especially textile fabrics, might be shut out from the world market, the tendency to reorganize Japanese industries from the manufacture of goods for consumption into other fields was accelerated. The export difficulty made the import difficulty inevitable, thereby strengthening the idea of national self-sufficiency. The advocacy of the creation of the Japanese-Manchurian or Japanese-Chinese economic block resulted from this. Finally, such state of affairs made the Japanese conceive the idea of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

However, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere was no more than an idea, (indeed, no Japanese had any definite idea about the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere until the last) and even the development of Manchuria and China was impossible of accomplishment in a short time. Certainly,



Japan had exerted considerable efforts for these undertakings, resulting, however, in her excessive investments in and export to Manchuria and China. As has been pointed out, Japan could not expect an immediate and extensive increase in imports of her necessary commodities from these districts.

After the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, the situation rapidly grew worse, and in 1941, when the United States froze Japan's assets, she was in such a predicament that there was no way to save the situation. It meant that Japan had lost the market for her raw-silk, which was one of her most important products. It meant also that Japan had lost the source of materials for her cotton industry, which was also one of her most important industries. Above all, the fact that the United States resolutely carried out the freezing of Japanese assets had immediate effect on Britain and the Netherlands East Indies, both of which froze Japanese assets. Following their examples, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malay, Burma, India, the Union of South Africa, etc. all froze Japanese assets and abrogated respective commercial treaties with Japan. Thus Japan had suffered an almost complete economic blockade, and Japan's industries as well as her very existence were threatened. This was the actual state of things at that time. However, Japanese industrialists still believed in a favourable turn in the relations between Japan and the United States.

On this 29 day of July, 1947

At YAMANASHI

DEPONENT ISHIBASHI Tanzan (seal)

I, Migita Masao hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of this witness.

On the same date

Witness: (signed) Migita Masao (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

ISHIBASHI, Tanzan (seal)

The members of the United Nations have renounced aggression as a method of settling their political differences. Instead of putting armies on the march they have now agreed to sit down around a table and talk things out. In any dispute each party will present its case. The interests of all will be considered and a fair and just solution will be found. This is the way of international order. It is the way of a civilized community. It applies.

Def. Coc. #1762

President Truman's Address at Baylor on  
Foreign Economic Policy

Policy of All the People

This is not, and it must never be, the policy of a single administration or a single party. It is the policy of all the people of the United States. We in America are unanimous in our determination to prevent another war.

But some among us do not fully realize what we must do to carry out this policy. There still are those who seem to believe that we can confine our cooperation with other countries to political relationships; that we need not cooperate where economic questions are involved.

This attitude has sometimes led to the assertion that there should be bipartisan support for the foreign policy of the United States, but that there need not be bipartisan support for the foreign economic policy of the United States.

Such a statement simply does not make sense.

Our foreign relations, political and economic, are indivisible. We cannot say that we are willing to cooperate in the one field and are unwilling to cooperate in the other. I am glad to note that the leaders in both parties have recognized that fact.

The members of the United Nations have renounced aggression as a method of settling their political differences. Instead of putting armies on the march they have now agreed to sit down around a table and talk things out.

In any dispute each party will present its case. The interests of all will be considered and a fair and just solution will be found. This is the way of international order. It is the way of a civilized community. It applies.



Def. Doc. #1762

with equal logic, to the settlement of economic differences.

Economic conflict is not spectacular--at least in the early states.

But it is always serious. One nation may take action in behalf of its own producers, without notifying other nations, or consulting them, or even considering how they may be affected. It may cut down its purchases of another country's goods, by raising its tariffs or imposing an embargo or a system of quotas on imports. And when it does this some producer in the other country will find the door to his market suddenly slammed and bolted in his face.

#### Pictures Effects of Dumping

Or a nation may subsidize its exports, selling its goods abroad below their cost. When this is done a producer in some other country will find his market flooded with the goods that have been dumped.

In either case the producer gets angry, just as you or I would get angry if such a thing were done to us. Profits disappear; workers are dismissed.

The producer feels that he has been wronged, without warning and without reason. He appeals to his Government for action. His Government retaliates, and another round of tariff boosts, embargoes, quotas and subsidies is under way. This is economic war. In such a war nobody wins.

Certainly nobody won the last economic war. As each battle of the economic war of the Thirties was fought the inevitable tragic result became more and more apparent. From the tariff policy of Hawley and Smoot the world went on to Ottawa and the system of imperial preferences, from Ottawa

Def. Doc. #1762

to the kind of elaborate and detailed restrictions adopted by Nazi Germany. Nations strangled normal trade and discriminated against their neighbors all around the world.

Who among their peoples were the gainers? Not the depositors who lost their savings in the failure of the banks. Not the farmers who lost their farms. Not the millions who walked the streets looking for work. I do not mean to say that economic conflict was the sole cause of the depression. But I do say that it was major cause.

Now, as in the year 1920, we have reached turning point in history. National economies have been disrupted by the war. The future is uncertain everywhere. Economic policies are in a state of flux. In this atmosphere of doubt and hesitation the decisive factor will be the type of leadership that the United States gives the world.

We are the giant of the economic world. Whether we like it or not the future pattern of economic relations depends upon us. The world is waiting and watching to see what we shall do. The choice is ours. We can lead the nations to economic peace or we can plunge them into economic war.

(The New York Times, Friday, March 7, 1947.)

not used

Def, Doc 1762

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫其他

宣誓供述書

供述者 石橋湛山

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ヅ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シタル上  
次ノ如ク供述致シマス





一、私、石橋湛山ハ明治十七年（一八八四年）九月東京市ニ生レ、明治四十年（一九〇七年）早稻田大學文學部哲學部ヲ卒業シ、引續キ同校研究科ニテ哲學ヲ專攻セリ。

二、明治四十一年（一九〇八年）東京毎日新聞社ニ入社シ、

三、明治四十四年（一九一一年）東洋經濟新報社ニ入社ス、同社ハ日本ノ知識階級ニ正シキ經濟知識ト世界ノ情報トヲ普及スル目的ヲ以テ明治二十八年（一八九五年）創立セラレ、東洋經濟新報週刊、ゼ、オリエンタル、エコノミスト（初メ月刊、後週刊）、日本經濟年報（年四回）外國貿易月報、其他經濟ニ關スル著書及ビ明治大正國勢總覽（一九二七年）、貿易精覽（*Foreign Trade of Japan, A statistical survey, 1935*）明治大正財政詳覽（一九二七年）等ノ統計書ヲ又大正六年（一九一六年）ヨリハ毎年一回東洋經濟統計年鑑ヲ編纂刊行セリ。

就中東洋經濟新報ハ倫敦ノ「エコノミスト」紙ニ倣ツテ一八九五年創刊セラレタル我國最古ノ週刊經濟雜誌ニシテ、創刊後今日ニ至ル迄日本ノ產業經濟界ニ於テ經濟雜誌中權威トシテ名聲ヲ博ス。

四 大正三年（一九一四年）同社ノ編輯長。

大正十三年（一九二四年）同社ノ主幹ニ就任シ、昭和十四年（一九二五年）社制變更ト共ニ社長トナリ、昭和二十二年（一九四六年）五月迄前後三十四年間同誌ヲ主宰ス。

五 昭和六年（一九三一年）七月東京ニ續イテ大阪、名古屋及全國各都市ニ、夫々各地ノ實業ヲ網羅シタ經濟問題ノ研究機關「經濟俱樂部」ヲ創立セシメ、私ハ經濟俱樂部中央會ノ理事長トシテ其等俱樂部ヲ指導セリ。

六 昭和七年（一九三二年）七月ヨリ昭和二十一年（一九四六年）三月迄横濱工業專門學校講師ニ就任シ經濟學ヲ教授ス。

七 昭和十八年（一九四三年）六月全國ノ金融ニ關スル學者及實業家ヲ網羅セル研究團體「金融學會」ヲ創立シ其本部ヲ東洋經濟新報社ニ置ク石橋湛山ハ其ノ理事トシテ同會ノ指導育成ニ當ル。

八 昭和九年（一九三四年）英文（The Oriental Economist）ヲ創刊主宰シ日本及東洋ノ經濟事情ヲ世界ニ紹介ス。同紙ハ日本ニ於ケル最モ公正ニシテ

信頼スベキ經濟雜誌トシテ發刊以來外國讀者ノ間ニ名聲ヲ博シ昭和十六年太平洋戰爭勃發シ日本ト西洋トノ通信杜絶シタ後ニ於テモ特ニ「シエネーブ」ノ國際聯盟ノ要求ニ依リ繼續シテ同聯盟宛發送サレタ。

九 昭和十年（一九三五年）以來我國經濟界ノ代表トシテ日本政府ノ内閣大藏省、商工省等ノ委員、參事等トナルコト二十一回ニ及ブ。

十 昭和二十一年（一九四六年）五月、吉田内閣ノ大藏大臣ニ就任。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）一月三十一日、經濟安定本部總務長官及物價廳長官ニ就任、同年三月二十日退官、五月二十（四）日吉田内閣總辭職ト共ニ大藏大臣ヲ退官現在ニ及ブ。

十一 大學卒業以來、諸雜誌ニ著作、發表セル經濟問題其他ニ關スル論文ハ無數アリ。左記ニ掲グルモノハ、書物トシテ刊行セラレタル著作ノ代表的ナモノナリ。

十二 The Bureau of International Research at Harvard University and Radcliff College, financial support

ニヨシテ E. B. Schumpeter

ガ編纂セル The Industrialization of Japan and Manchukuo, 1930-1940 (1940)  
ノ編纂



ニ協力セリ。

イ、新農業政策ノ提唱

ロ、金解禁ノ影響ト對策

ハ、金本位ノ研究

ニ、インフレーションノ理論ト實際

ホ、我國最近ノ經濟ト財政

ヘ、日本金融史

ト、激變期ノ日本經濟

チ、滿洲產業ノ印象

リ、人生ト經濟

一九二七、七、二五

一九二九、七、一一

一九三二、五、一二

一九三二、七、八

一九三九、九、五

一九三六、九、一五

一九三七、一一、二〇

一九四一、二、二六

一九四二、一〇、二〇

一、日本に於ける人口過剩及食糧不足の實情

日本の經濟及政治の特徴は總て人口過剩の壓迫から發生せるものと云ふことが出来る。而して日本が如何に人口過剩であつたかは、人口に比しての耕地面積を見ることが依つて最も明かに知ることが出来る。

即ち附録第一表に依るに一方籽當人口密度は日本本土に於ては百九十一人で、英國本土の百九十六人よりも聊か低い。

併し耕地一方籽當人口は、日本本土に於ては千百九十四人で英國本土の八百九十一人よりも遙かに高く、本表中斷然列國の首位を占めてゐる。而して右の狀況は年を経るに従つて甚しくなつた。それは第二表を見ればわかる。明治十五年から昭和十四年にかけて、人口は三千七百萬から七千三百萬へと約二倍に増加したが、耕地面積は四百五十萬七千町歩から六百七萬九千町歩へと漸く三割五分弱と増加したのに過ぎない。

斯様に日本の人口は耕地面積に比し著しく大きいが、更に其の上に指摘されねばならぬ點は、人口の中に占める農業人口が高比重を示していることだ。勿論農業人口は日本に於てもその比重を漸減してきているが第三表に見る通り、現在尙ほ四七%に上つてゐる。

國勢調査に依る構成に於ても農業人口は昭和十九年度に於て四三%一を占めてゐる。

右の數字は太平洋沿岸諸國のそれと比較するに第五表の通りである。

之れに依るに日本の農業人口が有業人口中に占める割合は英領馬來に次ぐ高率であつて北米合衆國の二倍以上である。

以上の結果は必然日本に於ては、農業經營單位が過少ならざるを得ない。即ち第六表に依るに、昭和二十一年に於て全農家の九割四分は二町以下（二ヘクタール以下）の耕作者であつた。

以上に述べた所に依り、日本が國內に於て食糧の自給をなし得ざることは既に明かである。而してそれを日本の主食糧たる米の需給に就て示すに第七表の通りである。即ち之れに依るに年々約九百萬石から千五百萬石を越える輸入を行つて、初めて日本内地は米に對する國民の需要を充し得た。

### 三、前記の困難打開策として日本が採つた手段

前記の困難を打開する方法として日本が採つた政策は大別して四つあつた。その第一は國內の耕地を擴張し、又其の單位當り收穫を増加して、食糧の供給を計ることである。出して此の兩者とも或程度成功した。

即ち附錄第二表に依ると耕地は明治十五年の四百五十萬七千町歩から



大正十一年には六百九萬八千町歩に増加した。併しそれ以後は増加が停止した。次ぎに耕地單位當りの收穫の増加は、其の改良に最も力の注がれた米に就て見るに第八表の通りである。一反當りの米の收穫は明治三四一三八年平均の一石五三六から昭和九一十三年平均二石〇〇七に達した。而して斯く反當り收穫を増加する爲には第九表に示す如く肥料の使用を著しく増加した。併し此の反當收穫量の増加も昭和十四年以後は増加のテンポを停止した。(第八表)

第二は朝鮮及び台灣の農業開發と其の生産品就中米の輸入を奨励したことである。其の結果は、日本は第十表に示す如く、國內の生産では不足する米の大部分を兩地から輸入し得るに至つた。

第三は海外への移民である。併し之は全く効果を收めてゐない。明治初年から現在に至る間に内地人口は三千六百萬を増加しているに拘らず海外在留者總數は第十一表の如く昭和十三年に於て百萬見當であるから取るに足りない。

第四は國內の工業化と外國貿易の奨励である。前に述べた如く日本は

不足食糧の大部分を朝鮮及び台灣から輸入したが之に對する支拂も亦主として工業生産物を以てする必要があつた。況や食糧さへも自給出來ない日本に於て其他の農産原料が自給出來る筈はない。礦物資源も亦日本には甚だ少い。人口過剰の壓迫を除き更に多少なりとも國民の生活程度の向上を計らんとすれば日本は是非共工業化と外國貿易の促進とを必要とした。而してそれが正しく明治の初め以來日本が事實に於て辿つて來た經過であつた。

## 日本の工業化

日本が明治時代以來漸次工業化した事はその有業人口の構成（第四表）に見てもわかる。附録第十二表(A)は更に此れを一九〇九年以降の各種工業の職工数の變化に依て示したものである。

之れに依れば日本の工業の職工總數は一九〇九年の八十万人から一九一九年には約九〇%を増加して百五十二万人に達した。それだけ日本は此の間に急速の工業化をとげたのである。然るに一九三一年の工場職工數は百六十六万人で一九一九年のそれに比し僅かに一〇%弱を増してゐるのに過ぎない。此の期間は第一次世界戦後の不景氣期に當り従て日本の工業も全くスタンドスチルに陥ちたのである。併し此の不景氣時代は日本に於ては一九三一年を以て終り一九三二年からリフレーション政策が取られた爲め工業も亦俄然繁榮期に入り一九三八年の職工總數は三百二十一万五千人を算し一九一九年及び一九三一年のそれに比し約二倍になつてゐる。

以上の工業職工数の増加は大体に於て日本の工業化が如何なるテンがを以て行はれたかを示すものである。而して之を概括して述べると次ぎ



の如くなる。

一九〇九年から一九一九年までの十年間で工業の規模は約二倍に殖えた。又一九三一年から一九三八年まで七年間に同じく約二倍に増した。併し一九一九年から一九三一年までは工業の進歩が殆ど止つてゐた。従つて一九三八年の職工總數を一九一九年それに比すると此の十九年間に漸く二倍の増加をしたのに止り一九〇九年から一九一九年の十年間の進歩に比し、さして多いものではなかつた。一九三一年以來の比較的急速の進歩は實はその年以前十年間の通滯を取返す運動であつたにすぎず何等異狀の進展でなかつた。

次ぎに以上の如き工業化が日本に如何なる種類の工業を發展せしめたかを見やう。

第一に日本の工業の特徴は常に紡織工業が王座を占めたことである。即ち之れを第十二表の職工數に見るに一九三八年の紡織工業のそれは九十七万六千人を算し職工總數の三〇・四を占めてゐる。(第十二表(B))のみならず此の外に化學工業の中には人絹製造業を含んでゐて其の職工數は一九三八年に於て八万七千五百六十人であつたから之れをも紡織業のそれに合計すると後者は百六万四千五百十二人に増加し職工總數に對

する率も三三%一に殖える。

併し紡織工業の占める此の比重は歴史的に見ると漸次低下した。

即ち紡織工業職工数が全工業の職工数に對する率は一九〇九年が六〇%八、一九一九年が五五%二、一九三一年が五四%一而して一九三八年には三〇%四に下つたのである。(第十二表(B))

然らば右の紡織工業の比重の低下は何に依て補はれたか。それは主として金屬工業、機械、器具工業及化學工業に依てであつた。即ち之れを職工数に依つて見るに一九〇九年の金屬工業の比重は二%三、機械器具工業のそれは五%八、化學工業のそれは五%四であつたが、それが一九一九年には夫々四%九、一二%三、七%一に上つた。此の間の比重の増加は金屬工業一%三、機械器具工業一%二、化學工業三%である。此等三つの工業が此の期間に既に如何に活潑の進展を始めたかがわかる。(第十二表(B))

併し右の三工業の進展は一九一九年から一九三一年に至る十二年間の不景氣時代に於てはにぶつた。のみならず機械器具工業は職工数を十八万七千人から十五万八千人に減じ全工業にもつ比重も一二%三から九

。五%に落した。

併し此の不景氣は前にものべた如く一九三一年を以て終つた。而して前記三工業の進展も亦再び開始された。戦工數に現はれた比重は一九三八年に於て金屬工業一・七%、機械器具工業二・六%、化學工業一・〇%に増加した。併し之れを一九一九年に比較すると、三工業の比重の増加は十九年間に金屬工業一・三九%、機械器具工業一・一八%、化學工業四・一%であつて一九〇九年から一九一九年に至る十年間のそれに比し決して多くない。

(B) 斯くて一九三八年に於ても金屬工業、機械器具工業及び化學工業が工業全体に占める割合は四八・五%で此等の全部を非消費材工業とするも残り五一・五%は消費材工業に屬する況や化學工業中には前にも記した通り人造絹絲工業（昭和十三年職工數八七、五六〇）が含まれてをりその他石鹼及化粧品製造業（同九、二三八）パルプ及製紙業（同四二、五九七）等が化學工業中に加へられてゐる。従て此等を除くと更に一層非消費材工業の比重は下り消費材工業のそれは上るのである。（第十二表）



之れを要するに日本は其の生存の必要上、明治以來工業化が行はれた而して其の工業化は後進工業國の特徴として紡織其の他の消費材工業に於て主として進展した、一九三一年以來稍や急速に生産材工業の發達を示した如く見えるが、併し之れは一九一九年より一九三一年に至る間の工業化の過渡に由るものであつた。即ちその過渡が一九三一年以來の景氣回復に依り急速に取り返へされたのに過ぎない。後進工業國のたどる経過として當然のことであつたと考へられる。

## 四、貿易の増進

工業化せる日本は、同時に外國貿易を増進した。その狀況は第十三表に示す通りである。即ち輸出は一八九九年に二億二千二百萬圓余であつたが、一九〇九年には約二倍の四億五千八百萬圓余に上り、更に一九一九年には二十三億七千四百萬圓余に増進した。十年前の五倍以上である併し一九三一年には、第一次世界戦後の不景氣に依り、一九一九年の殆ど半分に近い十四億七千九百萬圓余に減少した。日本の經濟界が如何に困難を感じたかが察せられる。但し此の間に於ても臺灣及び朝鮮に對する輸出は値かながら増加した。其他の外國への輸出減少が茲に多少カヴァーされたのである。

一九三一年まで減少した日本の輸出は、同年末金本位を再び停止し一九一七年日本は金本位を停止したが、それを一九三〇年一月いつたん解除した一圓の對外價值を低下すると共に再び増加に轉じた。而して一九三七年には四十一億八千八百萬圓に、一九三九年には五十一億六千三百万圓に膨脹した。

次に輸入も亦一九三七年などは、輸出と略ぼ同様の變化を示した。

併し一九三七年から一九三九年に至る期間は輸出が前記の如く續いて増加したのに反して、輸入は少しく減少した。臺灣及び朝鮮よりの輸入は引續いて増加したが、其他の外國よりの輸入が著しく減少したのである。

以上は貿易の價額に就つて日本の貿易の狀態を見たのであるが、併し貿易の價額には物價の變動が作用してゐる。故に此の物價の變動を除く爲め、第十三表の貿易價額を物價指數にて除して、貿易の趨勢を示すに第十四表の通りである。之れに依るに日本の輸出入は一九三七年度以降の減少を除く外、さして大きな變動は無く、順調に而かも聊か急速に増進したことが推定される。

さて然らば此の貿易は如何なる商品に依つて斯く増進したか。之れを一九一九年以降の輸出貿易に就て示したものが第十五表である。之れに依るに全期間を通じて紡織工業品である第八及第九の兩類が斷然首位を占めてゐる。即ち此の兩類の合計金額は一九一九年十二億九千一百万圓、一九三七年十五億九千八百万圓、一九三九年十億三百万圓で、總輸出額



中に占める割合は夫々六一・五％、五〇・三％、四二％である。併し、紡績品輸出の比重は、以上の数字によつて明かな如く漸次低下した。又一九三九年の紡績品輸出は金額そのものも一九三七年に比し減少した。此等の事實は、日本の紡績品の輸出が既に増進の歩度を澁滞してゐたことを示すものである。

次ぎに、日本の輸出貿易の特徴は前に日本の工業に就て觀察したのと同様に消費材の輸出の甚だ多いことである。之を第十五表に依て見ると、第一（動植物「生きたまゝ」）、第二（穀、粉、種子）、第三（飲食料品及煙草）第四（皮、毛、角、骨及其細工品）第八（諸絲、綢及其材料）第九（遊織物及其加工品）、第十（衣類及其附屬品）第十一（紙及紙製品）、第十三（陶器、硝子製品）、第十七（雜製品）の十種類は、いづれも消費材に屬するものと言ふべく其の合計は（再輸出品を合せて）一九一九年十七億七千三百万圓、一九三七年二十四億九千九百万圓、一九三九年二十六億二百万圓を算し、其等が輸出總額に對する割合は夫々八四・五％、七八・七％、七二・八％に上る。併し此に於ても比重は漸

次低下してゐる。而して之を補ふものとして、其の他の種類、就中第十四類の「鑛及金屬」、第十五類の「金屬製品」、第十六類の「時計、學術器、銃砲、船車、及機械類」が登場した。併し其等の金額は三類を合計して一九一九年一億三千九百萬圓、一九三七年四億五千一百萬圓、一九三九年六億五千七百萬圓に止つた。

其の増加率としては著しかつた。但し此の間の此等の諸品の價格の騰貴を考へると、數量に於て斯く著しき増加があつたとは言へない。

## 四、日本商品に對する外國の壓迫

日本の輸出貿易の増進は、殊に一九三一年以後に於て世界に問題を起した。當時世界は一体に甚しき不景氣でいづれの國も輸出の減少に苦しんだ、然るに日本は一九三一年十二月既に記した如く金本位を再停止した結果國內の物價を回復して産業活動を刺激し得たと共に國の對外價値（爲替相場）を低下して日本商品の輸出を有利にした。之れが先に述べた如く一九三一年以後一九三七年迄日本の輸出が増加した理由である。而して日本は之れに依て亦輸入を増加した。日本に取つて生存上之れは是非共必要の政策であつた。なんとなれば一九三一年に於いて其極に達したる不景氣は單に工業を打撃して失業者を多數に發生したのみならず、また農村を非常の窮境に陥れてゐたからである。一九三二年五月の大饑首相の暗殺に續く數多くの事件は此の日本國內情勢の危機に多大の關係があつた。若し一九三一年の金本位再停止がなく經濟界の景氣の回復が計られなかつたら日本は早く既に一九三二年當時に於て非常の混亂に陥つたかも知からない。



併し斯くして日本商品の輸出が増加した時期は前に述べた如く世界の大不景氣の其最中であり、英帝國はオッタワ協定を作つて（一九三二年七月）所謂英帝國ブロック主義を採用するに至つた折である。期待された一九三三年六月の世界通貨經濟會議も失敗した。日本商品の進出は世界の各處に於て強烈な障礙に出會つた。今その主なる事項を列記すれば次の通りである。

イ、英領印度の日印通商條約破棄

一九三三年四月英領印度は日印通商條約の一方的廢棄を通告して來た。又引續き綿織物に對し差別的禁止關稅を設定した。日本は之に對印棉不買の決意を以て對抗したが同年九月、日印會商が開始され日本の對印綿布輸出數量と印棉輸入數量とのリンク制に依り協定成立し一九三四年七月新日印通商條約が成立した。

ロ、日英綿業會議の決裂

英國政府の申入により一九三四年二月より三月にかけロンドンに於て日英民間綿業會議が開かれたが英國側は英の協定地域を英帝國内のみならず外國市場にまで及ぼすことを主張したる爲め遂に決裂した。而して英國政府は同年五月、日本綿布に對して不利益な輸入のクォータ制を英帝國全土に布かしめた。

ハ、カナダの禁止的ダンピング税

一九三五年カナダは日本商品に對し禁止的ダンピング税を賦課した。日本は之れに對し同年七月通商保護法を發動して報復的關稅をカナダ商品に課し、カナダも亦同年八月更に關稅附加稅増徴の態度に出た。併し同年末日加間に妥協成立し一九三六年一月以降日本は通商保護法の適用を廢止し、カナダはダンピング税その他の輕減乃至課稅範圍の縮小を行つた。

ニ、濠洲の關稅引上及輸入許可制

一九三六年五月日本商品を目標とする關稅引上及輸入許可制を實施し

之に對し同年六月日本は通商維護法を發動した。濠洲も亦許可制の擴大を行ひたるも同年末妥協成立し日本は通商維護法の適用を廢止し輸入羊毛數量の保障綿布、人絹布輸出數量の制限を行ふこととなつた。羊毛代用の目的を以て日本のステール・ファイバー工業は刺戟された。

#### ホ、蘭印の輸入及輸入營業者制限

蘭印は一九三三年九月日本を目撃として非常時輸入制限令を実施すると共に輸入營業者資格制限令を実施した上、一九三四年日本、蘭印間の貿易問題を全面的に協議する爲日蘭會商を提議して來た。日本は之に應じ同月六月よりバタヴィアに於て會談が行はれた。然るに蘭印は會商中輸入制限の範圍を擴大し日本も亦之に對抗する爲輸出品賣止め手段をとり會商は難航を續けた。一九三六年六月海運協定の成立を見本會商も亦難涉し一九三七年三月に至り日本商社の輸入權の確保（總額の二五%）ジャバ糖輸入の保證、輸入制限の緩和、日本商品に對する割當基準を一九三三年に置くこと等の妥協成り、同年四月協約が締結された。



## へ、米國の通商政策

米國は既に一九三〇年に世界史上特筆に値するホーレー、スミート關稅といふ高率關稅を設定した。その爲日本の對米輸出品中二十余種が平均從價約二三%の増徴を蒙つた。一九三二年には不況對策並に金本位離脱國の競争對策として關稅法の伸縮條項又はダンピング防止法を適用して輸入品防遏に努めた。一九三三年には米國は金本位を停止したが日本輸出雜品に對し輸入阻止手段が策せられた。又同年の産業復興法農調整法には輸入制限關稅引上政策を包含し又一九三四年六月には五〇%の限度内に於て稅率を變更し得る關稅獨裁權を大統領に付與し日本は非常なる脅威を感じた。一九三五年日本綿布の對米輸出の増勢は米國綿業者を刺戟しその反對を惹起したために日本は同年十二日紳士協定にて輸出自制を實行した。併し米國業者は之に満足せずA・A・Aの適用により數量の制限實施を要求しそ已まず米國政府は一九三六年六月平均四二%の關稅引上げを行つた。

一九三七年綿業使節團來朝し綿業協定を求め日本は之に應じ同年六月對米輸出綿布の數量制限を實施した。併し日本としては米國よりの輸入品が必須原料又は材料たる關係上報復的又は防衛的方策は採り得

なかつた。  
中南米の通商政策

印度等の他英屬領より退立てられ蘭印より閉め出しを食つた日本の輸出貿易は中南米市場に進出を開始しここで他國と深刻な市場戦を展開した。米國は中南米市場確保の爲め之等諸國と互惠通商協定を締結し我方も此等諸國との間に求償貿易制の確立に努力した。又中南米諸國自体に於ても通商政策を強化した。

以上の如き日本商品に對する外國の政策が日本の貿易を實質的に妨げたとはいふことは當然である。既に前に見た如く一九三七年以降の日本の輸出入は明白に減少した。而して其の減少状況を更に地域別に示すと第十六表の通りである。之れに依ると一九三九年の輸出は一九三七年に比しアジアに於て増加を見た外他の總ての地域に對して減じた。又輸入ではアジアに對する部分も減じたが併し其の減少は一億一千四百万圓に止つた。各地位に對する輸入合計の減少は八億六千六百万圓であつたからアジア以外の地域への輸出減少は七億五千二百万圓に達したのである。

更に右アジアへの輸出増加の内容を見るにそれは全く滿洲關東州及び中華民國への増加に原因したのであつて他の地方に對してはイラン及イラクに

滿洲關東洲及び中華民國に如何に輸出を増加しても直ちに之れに對して、日本が必要とする原料材料乃至食糧を輸入し得る見込みでない。従つて間もなく此等三港に對する輸出も之れを減少する外なかつた事が必然であつた。日本は遂に日支事件の遂行に堪へ得なかつたばかりでなく、國民の平和的生活をも不可能に陥れた。



右の如き窮境に立つた日本が経済的及び政治的に大なる動搖を感じ、又反撥するに至ったことは已むを得ない。それは最近トルーマン大統領がいみちくも其の演説に於て述べた通りである（附屬書類）日本商品線に其の紡織品が世界の市場から締め出されると云ふ不云は、日本の産業を從來の消費材工業から他の部門に向はしめる傾向を強めた。又輸出が困難になる結果は必然輸入をも困難にするので、に自給自足主義の思想を強め、引いて日滿乃至日滿支經濟ブロックの主張を生じ遂には大東亞共榮國建設の思想を抱かしめるに至った

併し大東亞共榮國の建設は云ふまでもなく只だ一つの考へにすぎず、（最後まで日本の誰れにもそれについて纏った考案はなかった）滿支の開発と雖も一朝一夕に出来ることではない。日本はその事業に相當の力は盡したがその結果は滿支への投資と輸出超過となつて現れた。前にも述べた如く此等の地域から日本の必要とする物資の輸入を即座に大東亞に増加することは期待し得なかつた。事態は三國同盟の締結後急速に悪化



し一九四一年米國が日本の資産を凍結するに至つて日本は最早策の施す  
余地なき窮境に陥つた。それは日本の最重要産業の一たる生糸の市場を  
失ふことであり又同じく日本の最重要産業の一たる綿業の原料を失ふこ  
とである。況や米國の對日資産凍結斷行は直ちに英國及蘭印の呼應する  
所となり續いてカナダ・濠洲・ニューヂーランド・マライ・ビルマ・イ  
ンド・南阿聯邦等が何れも日本の資産凍結を行ひ、且つ日本との通商條  
約を破棄するに至つた。日本はここに殆んど完全に經濟封鎖を蒙つたの  
である。日本の産業と國民生活とは其の根底から脅かされた。之れが當  
時の實況であつた。併し日本の産業會は尙ほ米關係の好轉を信じて居た。

昭和二十二年（一九四七年）七月廿九日 於 山梨縣南都留郡旭ヶ岡

供述者 石 橋 一 雄 山

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證明  
シマス

同日於同所

立會人 左 田 政 夫

官 審 書

良心ニ從ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙秘セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザル  
コトヲ審フ

全書印

石 橋 湛 山

## BAYLOR に於けるトルーマン大統領の對外經濟政策に就ての演説

## 全國民の政策

此れは一政黨、一政黨の政策ではない。且つそういつてはならない。それは合衆國全國民の政策である。アメリカに住む吾々にも一つの戦争を防がんとする決意に於て全く一致してゐる。

然しながら吾々の中には此の政策遂行に當つて何をなさねばならぬかを充分認識してゐない人もある。吾々は吾々の政治的門係に於ける他國との協力を限定しうると信ずる。

つまり經濟問題が含まるゝ限りに於て協力する要なしと信じてゐるかの如き人も尙ほなしとしない。

かかる態度が時として、合衆國の對外政策に對しては一致せる支持があるべきではあるが、合衆國の對外經濟政策に對しては一致せる支持は必要ならずとする主張ともなつたのである。かゝる言は單に何ものをも意味しない。

吾々の政治上且經濟上の對外政策は離るべからざるものである。



吾々は一面に於ては喜んで協力するが他面では喜んで協力しないと云ふことは出来ない。

余は兩黨の指導者連がこの事實を認めたことを知つて欣快である。

合衆國の國民各々は相互の政治的相異を決定する手段として攻撃するといふ事を放棄した。今や軍隊を動かす代りに彼等は卓を圍み、じつくりとそれについて話し合ふ様に一歩した。

如何なる論争に於ても、各黨はそれぞれの立場を主張する。總ての利害が考慮され公正なる結論に到達するのである。此れこそ國際秩序に従ふやり方である。文明社會に於けるやり方である。これは經濟的紛争の解決にも準しも論理を以て適用されるのである。

經濟上の衝突は少くとも初期段階に於ては目覺しいものではない。しかしそれは常に重大である。

或國は他の諸國家を考慮せずに、又相談もかけずに或は如何なる影響を與へるかも考へずに同國の生産者に有利なる行動をとるだらう。

輸入に對する關稅を引上げ、embargo や——割當制——を課する

ことによつて或國は他國商品の買入を制限するだらう。

そしてそれが實施される時、他國の生産者は自己の市場の門戸が突然に目の前でビシヤリと閉られたと知る。

ダンピングの明白な效果

又一國はその輸出を補助しその商品をコスト以下で海外に賣り出すであらう。もしこれが實行されたならば他國の生産者はダンピング賣された商品でその市場がいつばいになつてしまふのを知るだらう。

いづれの場合にしても生産者は若しかゝる事が我々に對してされたら怒るやうに、怒るだらう。利潤はなくなり労働者は失職する。

生産者は警告もなく理由もなく虐待されたと感ずる。彼は自國政府に處理を求めゐる。彼の政府は報復する。そして關稅引上、通商禁止制、補助金制のやりとりが始まる。之が經濟戰爭である。

かゝる戰爭においては何人も勝利を得るものはない。

確かに何人も經濟戰爭に最後の勝利を得るものはない。

一九三〇年代の經濟戰爭の一つ一つの争ひが行はれるについて、不可避の

悲惨な結果がますます明らかになった。

ホーレー。スミートの關稅政策から世界はオッタワと帝國地域内特惠制度に赴き、オッタワからナチ。ドイツによつて採られた入念細微な制限制に赴いた。

世界中の諸國家は正常な貿易を抑制し他の近隣諸國に對して差別待遇をした。

此等の國民の間の利得者は誰々か？銀行の破産によつてその貯金を失つた預金者ではない。農地を失つた農民でもない。

職を求めて遂にさまよう幾百萬の人々でもない。

私は經濟的衝突が不景氣の唯一の原因だつたといふのではない、併しそれが重要な原因であつたと斷言する。

今や我々は一九二〇年當時と同様に歴史の轉換期に到達した、國民經濟は戦争によつて引裂かれた。

將來は至る所に於て不安定である。經濟政策は變動狀態にある。この疑惑と躊躇の空氣に包まれた中にあつて決定的要因は米國が世界に與へる指導

の型であらう。

我々は經濟界の巨人である。我々が好むと否とに拘らず經濟關係の將來の雛形は我々にかゝつてゐる。

世界は我々の出かたを期待し且注意して見つめてゐる。

選擇權は我々にある。我々は諸國家を經濟的平和へ導くことも出来るし又經濟戰爭へ迫込む事も出来るのである。

(ニューヨーク、タイムズ一九四七年三月七日金曜日)



*not used*

Def. Doc. No. 1762

ERRATA SHEET

Page 1, 6th line from the bottom \_\_\_\_\_ "I seemed" should be read "I secured".

Page 2, 7th line from the bottom \_\_\_\_\_ "1925" should be read "1935".

Page 3, 4th line from the top \_\_\_\_\_ "July 1932 to March 1947" should be read "April 1925 to July 1932".

Page 15, the last line \_\_\_\_\_ between "metals", and "scientific instruments" should be inserted the following; ", 14th, Metal Manufactures, 15th and"

Page 16, 1st line \_\_\_\_\_ "to be manufactured" should be read "to be exported".

Page 23, 8th line \_\_\_\_\_ "exports for" should be read "imports from".

not used

Def, Doc 1762

辯護口上書第一七六二號

石橋湛山侯述書

正誤表

第二頁、六、一「昭和七年（一九三二年）七月ヨリ昭和二十一年（一九四六年）三月迄」ヲ「大正十四年（一九二五年）四月ヨリ昭和七年（一九三二年）三月迄」ト訂正ス。

第二十三頁、終ヨリ五行目「各地位」ヲ「各地域」ニ訂正ス。

第二十三頁、終ヨリ四行目ヨリ五行目「輸出減少」ヲ「輸入減少」ト訂正ス。

Table 1

Density of population and agricultural population  
per one square kilometre arable land, etc.

Page 1



Country	Density of population (per one sq. km.)		Proportion of arable land area against total land		Density of population per one sq. km. arable land	Per 100 population occupied			Agricultural population per one sq. km. arable land
	Year of survey		Year of survey			Year of Survey	Percentage of agricultural population	Percentage of industrial and mining population	
Japan	1940	191	1933	16%	1194	1930	47.7%	20.0%	570
Korea	1940	110	1933	20	550	1935	76.0	2.8	413
China 13 provinces in China proper	1936	111		(20)	* 555	1934	**75.0		416
Formosa	1940	163	1938	24	679	1935	***53.5		363
Manchuria	1940	33	1939	14	236	1935	74.7	8.2	176
India	1941	75	1939	37	203	1931	65.3	10.7	134
U.S.S.R.	1939	9	1935	12	75	1926	86.4	5.5	65
Great Britain	1939	196	1939	22	891	1931	6.4	37.7	57

Table 1 --

Page 2

Ireland	1940	43	1939	19%	226	1926	52.1%	-	118
France	1939	76	1937	41	185	1931	35.3	33.6	65
Spain	1940	52	1935	39	133	1920	56.1		75
Italy	1941	144	1937	49	294	1931	46.8	30.3	138
Belgium	1940	272	1933	36	756	1920	19.0	46.6	144
Netherlands	1940	254	1938	31	819	1930	20.0	33.8	164
Denmark	1941	90	1939	62	145	1930	34.5	27.3	50
Switzerland	1941	102	1937	13	785	1930	21.3	45.0	167
Germany	1939	136	1939	40	340	1933	28.9	40.4	98
Hungary	1941	35	1933	64	133	1930	53.0	24.1	70
Rulzaria	1940	62	1936	41	151	1926	31.0	22.2	122
Rumania	1941	70	1939	43	146	1913	79.5		116
Poland	1939	90	1933	49	184	1921	75.9		140
U.S.A.	1940	17	1935	18	94	1930	21.8	30.9	20
Canada	1940	1	1939	2.4	42	1931	29.9	13.8	12.5
Australia	1939	1	1933	1.7	59	1933	21.3	34.7	12.5

(Note) The mark \* denotes estimating percentage of arable land area as 20%.  
 The mark \*\* denotes comparison of number of agricultural households against total number of households.  
 The mark \*\*\* denotes percentage of agricultural population against total population.

Source: "Statistic Data Concerning Farm Land Problem" (published by the Agricultural Administration Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in August, 1946).



## 人口密度及耕地一方 當農業人口等

ノ夏

国名	人口密度(一方 當リ)		国土中耕地面積の割合		耕地一方 當人口 密度	有業人口 100 に付			耕地一方 當農業 人口
	調査年次		調査年次			調査年次	農業人口 の割合	工業業人 口の割合	
日本	昭 15 1940	191 人	昭 13 1938	16 %	1194	昭 5 1930	47.7%	20.0%	570
朝鮮	・ 15 1940	110	15 1938	20	550	・ 10 1935	76.0	2.8	418
支那 18 省	・ 11								
本部 18 省	・ 11 1936	111		(20)	*555	・ 1934	**75.0		416
臺灣	・ 15 1940	163	15 1938	24	679	・ 10 1935	***53.5		363
滿洲	・ 15 1940	33	14 1939	14	236	・ 10 1935	74.7	8.2	176
印度	・ 15 1941	75	14 1939	37	203	・ 6 1931	65.3	10.7	134
ソ連	・ 14 1939	9	10 1935	12	75	・ 1 1926	86.4	5.5	65
英國本土	・ 14 1939	196	14 1939	22	891	・ 3 1931	6.4	37.7	57
アイルランド	・ 15 1940	43	14 1939	19	226	・ 1 1926	52.1		118
フランス	・ 14 1939	76	12 1937	41	185	・ 6 1931	35.0	33.6	65
スペイン	・ 15 1940	52	10 1935	39	133	大 9 1920	56.1		75
イタリイ	・ 16 1941	144	12 1937	49	294	昭 6 1931	46.8	30.3	138
ベルギー	・ 15 1940	272	13 1938	36	756	大 9 1920	19.0	46.6	144

オランダ	15 1940	254	18 1938	31%	819	昭 5 1930	20.0%	38.8%	164
デンマーク	16 1941	90	14 1939	62	145	5 1930	34.5	27.3	50
スイス	16 1941	102	12 1937	13	785	5 1930	21.3	45.0	167
ドイツ	14 1939	136	14 1939	40	340	8 1933	28.9	40.4	98
ハンガリー	16 1941	85	13 1933	64	133	5 1936	53.0	24.1	70
ブルガリア	15 1940	62	11 1936	41	151	1 1926	81.0	9.2	122
ルーマニア	16 1941	70	14 1939	48	146	大 2 1913	79.5		116
ポーランド	14 1939	90	13 1938	49	184	大 12 1921	75.9		140
米	15 1940	17	10 1935	18	94	昭 15 1937	21.8	30.9	20
カナダ	15 1941	1	14 1939	2.4	42	5 1933	29.9	18.8	12.5
露	15 1937	1	13 1938	1.7	59	5 1933	21.3	34.7	12.5

(備考)

印 耕地面積割合 20%として計算

印 総戸数に対する農家戸数の比較

印 総人口に対する農家人口の比率

資料「長崎県に關する統計資料」

(昭和 2.1 年 8.9 ; 長崎省農政局)



Def Doc No. 1762 - *Appendix*

Table 2.

Transition of Population and Arable  
land area.

Year	Population	Index Number	Arable Land	Index Number
1882	36,700	100,0	4.507	100.0
1887	39,070	106,5	4,605	103.9
1892	41,090	111.9	4.778	106.0
1897	43,229	117,8	5,011	111,2
1902	45,990	125,3	5,134	113,9
1907	48,745	132,8	5,437	120,8
1912	52,167	142,1	5,757	127,7
1916	55,255	150,5	5,896	130,8
1921	56,737	154,7	6,098	135,3
1926	60,521	164,2	6,000	134,9
1931	64,450	175,6	6,059	134,4
1934	68,195	185,8	6,038	134,0
1935	69,254	188,7	6,059	134,4
1936	70,250	191,4	6,085	135,0
1937	71,253	194,1	6,098	135,3
1938	72,223	196,8	6,078	134,9
1939	72,876	198,6	6,079	134,9

Notes: Population Unit = 1,000  
Arable Land Unit = 1,000 Chōbu

Sources: Population Statistics, compiled by the  
Cabinet Statistic Bureau in 1945, and  
Statistical Chart of Agriculture and  
Forestry, compiled by the Ministry of  
Agriculture and Forestry in 1943.





Def. 200 m. 1762 - Appendix

Table 2 人口、耕地面積、推移

年	人口	指數	耕地	指數
明治 15	36,700	100.0	4,507	100.0
" 20	39,070	106.5	4,685	103.9
" 25	41,090	111.9	4,778	106.0
" 30	43,229	117.8	5,011	111.2
" 35	45,990	125.3	5,134	113.9
" 40	48,745	132.8	5,437	120.6
大正 1	52,167	142.1	5,757	127.7
" 5	55,235	150.5	5,896	130.8
" 10	56,787	154.7	6,098	135.3
昭和 1	60,521	164.2	6,080	134.9
" 5	64,450	175.6	6,059	134.4
" 9	68,195	185.8	6,038	134.0
" 10	69,254	188.7	6,059	134.4
" 11	70,258	191.4	6,085	135.0
" 12	71,253	194.1	6,098	135.3
" 13	72,223	196.8	6,078	134.9
" 14	72,876	198.6	6,079	134.9

備考：人口單位ハ一千人，耕地單位ハ一千町歩

典拠：内閣統計局編纂、人口動態統計（昭和十八年）及ビ  
農林省編纂、農林統計表（昭和十八年版）



284 / not used  
Def. doc. No. 1762 - Appendix  
Table 3

Transition of percentage of  
agricultural population against  
total population.

1873	78 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
1888	67 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
1920	46 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>7</sub>
1946	47 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Source: Same as table (1)

Def. Doc. # 1762 - 附屬表第3

總人口に對する農家 人口割合の變遷		
1873	明治 6	78%0
1883	• 21	67%2
1920	大正 9	46%7
1946	昭和 21	47%2

根 拠

表(1)に同じ

Source Same as Table(1)

Def. Doc. # 1762 - *Appendix*

Table 4.  
Transition of Percentage of  
Populations by their Occupations.  
(Census).

	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce	Total including Others
1920	52.4	18.9	13	100.0
1930	47.7	19.8	16.6	100.0
1940	42.6	25.0	15.0	100.0
1944	43.1	29.2	7.2	100.0

Sources : The same as Table 1.



Doc. # 1762 - Appendix

Table 4.

有業人口構成の變遷  
(國勢調査)

	農	工	商	其他合計
1920	52.4	18.9	13.4	100.0
1930	47.7	19.8	16.6	100.0
1940	42.6	25.0	15.0	100.0
1944	43.1	29.2	7.2	100.0

典據 表(1)に同じ。





*not used*

Table 5

Comparison of Vocational Distribution of the Countries  
along the Pacific Coast Areas.

Country	Year	Agricul- ture	Forestry, Fisheries, Hunting	Mining	Indus- tries	Transpor- tation and communi- cation	Commerce	Officials and free occupa- tion	Domes- tic	Reli- gions	Build- ing	Not clear	Total popula- tion occupied
U.S.A.	1930	21.4	0.5	2.0	28.9	7.9	12.5	8.5	10.1	8.2	—	—	39.8
Canada	1931	28.7	2.5	1.8	16.6	7.8	12.3	6.2	7.7	—	6.5	4.3	37.8
Austra- lia	1933	17.4	1.3	2.2	16.2	7.1	14.3	7.6	7.7	—	10.3	—	47.6
Nether- land India	1930	65.8	1.3	0.3	10.6	1.5	6.2	3.3	1.6	—	—	—	35.3
Korea	1936	75.0	1.5	3.2		7.6		4.0	—	—	—	1.8	—
Japan (proper)	1930	47.7	1.8	0.8	19.2	3.7	15.1	6.9	2.6	—	—	1.9	46.0
British Malaya	1931	60.7	—	—	12.3	6.3	10.7	3.2	6.8	—	—	—	45.3
F.I.C.	1929	36.8	—	24.0	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: An Economic Survey of the Pacific Area, published in 1941 by the  
International Secretariat, Institute of the Pacific Relations (New York),  
translated by Toa Kenkyusho, Tokyo, 1943.



D.O. 762

Table 5

太平洋沿岸地域ニ於ケル各國ノ職業別人口ノ構成比較

	年次	農	林業	礦	工	交通	商	公務自由	家事使用人	宗教	建築家	不明	有業者 總人口
合衆國	1930	21.4	0.5	2.0	28.9	7.9	12.5	8.5	10.1	8.2			39.8
カナダ	1931	28.7	2.5	1.8	16.6	7.8	12.3	6.2	7.7	—	6.5	4.3	37.8
豪洲	1933	17.4	1.3	2.2	16.2	7.1	14.3	7.6	7.7	—	10.3	—	47.6
蘭印	1930	65.8	1.3	0.3	10.6	1.5	6.2	3.3	1.6	—	—	—	35.3
朝鮮	1936	75.0	1.5	3.2		7.6		4.0		—	—	1.8	—
日本(本土)	1930	47.7	1.8	0.8	19.2	3.7	15.1	6.9	2.6	—	—	1.9	46.0
佛印英	1931	60.7	—	—	12.3	6.3	10.7	3.2	6.8	—	—		45.3
暹馬來	1929	36.8	—	24.0	39.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

典拠：太平洋地域ノ經濟調查太平洋問題調査會、國際書記局昭和十六年テリ  
東京、東亞研究所譯（昭和十八年）



Table 6. Fluctuations of scale of management of farm household.  
(1941-1946) (Okinawa excluded)

Scale of management		August 1, 1941		April 26, 1946		Increase or decrease	
		Actual figure	Percentage	Actual figure	Percentage	Actual figure	Percentage against 1941
Whole country	Farm households not engaged in cultivation	* Houses	%	Houses	%	Houses	%
	Under 5 tan	28,816	0.4	3,246	0.1	(-) 20,570	(-) 86.4
	5 tan-1 cho	1,733,033	32.9	2,233,108	39.2	(+) 450,075	(+) 25.2
	1 cho-2 cho	1,622,790	30.0	1,785,640	31.3	(+) 162,850	(+) 10.0
	2 " -3 "	1,461,228	27.0	1,336,871	23.5	(-) 124,357	(-) 8.5
	3 " -5 "	333,300	6.2	211,260	3.7	(-) 122,040	(-) 36.6
	5 " -10 "	117,639	2.2	77,130	1.3	(-) 40,509	(-) 34.4
	Over 10 cho	49,786	0.9	38,245	0.7	(-) 11,541	(-) 23.2
	Total	20,069	0.4	12,448	0.2	(-) 7,621	(-) 38.0
	Total	411,661	100.0	5,697,948	100.0	(+) 286,244	(+) 5.3
Prefectures excluding Hokkaido	Farm households not engaged in cultivation						
	Under 5 tan	22,863	0.4	3,052	0.1	(-) 19,811	(-) 86.7
	5 tan-1 cho	1,751,836	33.5	2,170,523	39.6	(+) 418,687	(+) 23.9
	1 cho-2 cho	1,610,296	30.8	1,767,249	32.3	(+) 156,955	(+) 9.7
	2 " -3 "	1,445,528	27.7	1,311,238	24.0	(-) 134,290	(-) 9.3
	3 " -5 "	312,738	6.0	185,954	3.4	(-) 126,784	(-) 40.5
	5 " -10 "	75,810	1.5	32,553	0.6	(-) 43,257	(-) 57.1
	Over 10 cho	6,603	0.1	1,671	0.0	(-) 4,932	(-) 74.7
	Total	307	0.0	109	0.0	(-) 198	(-) 64.5
	Total	5,225,981	100.0	5,472,349	100.0	(+) 246,368	(+) 4.7
Hokkaido	Farm households not engaged in cultivation						
	Under 5 tan	953	0.5	194	0.1	(-) 759	(-) 79.6
	5 tan-1 cho	31,197	16.8	62,585	27.7	(+) 31,388	(+) 100.6
	1 cho-2 cho	12,494	6.7	18,391	3.2	(+) 5,897	(+) 47.2
		15,700	8.5	25,633	11.3	(+) 9,933	(+) 63.3

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Table 6

Hokkaido	2 cho-3 cho	20,562	11.1	25,306	11.2	(+)	4,744	(+)	23.1
	3 " -5 "	41,829	22.5	44,577	19.8	(+)	2,748	(+)	6.6
	5 " -10 "	43,183	23.3	36,574	16.2	(-)	6,609	(-)	15.3
	Over 10 cho	19,762	10.6	12,339	5.5	(-)	7,423	(-)	37.6
	Total	135,680	100.0	225,599	100.0	(+)	39,919	(+)	21.5

\* Semi-farmers excluded.

Sources: The same as table 1.



## (6) 農家経営規模ノ變動 (昭和16年—21年) (沖縄ヲ含マズ)

經營規模		昭和16年8月1日		昭和21年4月26日		増 減	
		實 數	百分比	實 數	百分比	實 數	16年ニ對スル比率
全 國	土地耕作ヒメ農家	28816	04	3246	01	- 20570	(-) 834%
	5反未満	1733033	329	2235103	392	+ 450075	(+) 252
	5反—1町	1622790	300	1785640	313	+ 162850	(+) 100
	1町—2町	1461228	270	1353871	235	- 124357	(-) 85
	2町—3町	333300	62	211260	37	- 122040	(-) 366
	3町—5町	117659	22	77130	13	- 40509	(-) 344
	5町—10町	49736	09	38245	07	- 11541	(-) 232
	10町以上	20069	04	12448	02	- 7621	(-) 380
	合 計	5411331	1000	5697948	1000	+ 286287	(+) 53
北海道を除く都府縣	土地耕作ヒメ農家	22863	04	3052	01	- 19811	(-) 867
	5反未満	1751836	335	2170523	396	+ 418687	(+) 239
	5反—1町	1610296	308	1767249	323	+ 156955	(+) 97
	1町—2町	1445528	277	1311238	240	- 134290	(-) 93
	2町—3町	312738	60	185954	34	- 126784	(-) 405
	3町—5町	75810	15	32553	06	- 43257	(-) 571
	5町—10町	6603	01	1671	00	- 4932	(-) 747



	10町以上 合 計	307 5225981	00 100.0	109 5472349	0.0 100.0	(-) 198 +246368	(-) 645 (+) 47
北海道	土地耕作ヒメ農家	953	0.5	194	0.1	(-) 759	(-) 796
	5反未満	31197	16.8	62585	27.7	(+) 31388	(+) 100.6
	5反—1町	12494	6.7	18391	8.2	(+) 5897	(+) 47.2
	1町—2町	15700	8.5	25633	11.3	(+) 9933	(+) 63.3
	2町—3町	20562	11.1	25306	11.2	(+) 4744	(+) 23.1
	3町—5町	41829	22.5	44577	19.8	(+) 2748	(+) 6.6
	5町—10町	43183	23.3	36574	16.2	(-) 6609	(-) 15.3
	10町以上	19762	10.6	12339	5.5	(-) 7423	(-) 37.6
	合 計	185680	100.0	225599	100.0	(+) 39919	(+) 21.5
*準農家ヲ含マズ							

*not used*

Condition of demand and supply of rice.

(Japan proper)

(Unit : 1,000 Koku)

Rice Year	Amount Supplied				Exported	Carried forward to next year	Total Consump- tion	Consumed per capita (koku)
	Brought over from the previous year	Production	Imported	Supplied				
1929	7,840	60,303	8,909	77,053	557	7,028	69,468	1,100
1930	7,028	59,558	8,062	75,188	558	5,719	68,910	1,076
1931	5,719	66,856	11,522	84,116	1,998	9,140	72,978	1,123
1932	9,140	55,215	11,604	75,959	678	8,907	66,374	1,007
1933	8,907	60,390	12,748	82,045	624	9,008	72,414	1,082
1934	9,008	70,829	14,251	94,088	937	16,431	76,720	1,131
1935	16,431	51,840	13,020	81,291	802	9,936	70,553	1,002
1936	9,936	57,457	14,204	81,598	557	8,007	73,034	1,043
1937	8,007	67,340	11,379	87,226	648	7,512	79,066	1,114
1938	7,512	66,320	15,271	89,103	587	8,493	80,022	1,115
1939	8,493	65,869	9,780	84,172	766	4,061	79,344	1,009

Sources: Toyō Keizai Statistical Year Book, No. 24

Note : The rice year means one year beginning with November and ending with October of the following year.



## 米需給状況 (内地) (単位 千石)

米穀年度	供給額				移出額	翌年度繰越	消費總額	一人當り消費額 (石)
	前年度持越	生産額	輸入額	供給額				
1929	7,840	50,303	8,909	77,053	557	7,028	69,468	1,100
1930	7,028	59,558	8,602	75,188	558	5,719	68,910	1,076
1931	5,719	66,856	11,522	84,116	1,998	9,140	72,978	1,123
1932	9,140	55,215	11,604	75,959	678	8,907	66,374	1,007
1933	8,907	60,390	12,743	82,045	624	9,008	72,414	1,082
1934	9,008	70,829	14,251	94,088	937	16,431	76,720	1,131
1935	16,431	51,840	13,020	81,291	802	9,836	70,553	1,002
1936	9,836	57,457	14,204	81,598	537	8,007	73,034	1,043
1937	8,007	67,540	11,879	87,226	348	7,512	79,066	1,114
1938	7,512	66,320	15,271	89,103	587	8,493	80,022	1,115
1939	8,493	65,869	9,780	84,172	766	4,061	79,344	1,009

典 據 東洋經濟 經濟年鑑 No 24

備考 米穀年度とは前年11月から當年10月までの一ケ年間。





Def. Doc. # 1762 - *Appendix*

Table 8                      Rice Crop per tan

	Koku	Index number
Average of 1901 - 1905	1,536	
"        1906 - 1910	1,686	
"        1911 - 1915	1,756	
"        1916 - 1920	1,884	
"        1921 - 1925	1,842	
"        1926 - 1930	1,905	
"        1934 - 1938	2,007	
1939	2,160	
1940	1,915	
1941	1,731	
1942	2,110	
1943	2,022	
1944	1,965	
1945	1,485	
Average of 1941 - 1945	1,865	



Sources: "Monthly Statistic report of Agriculture and Forestry"  
Published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Feb. 1947.

歩の反當收穫高 石	
明治34 - 38年平均 (1901 - 1905)	1,536
" 39 - 43 " " (1906 - 1910)	1,686
" 44 - 大正 4 (1911 - 1915)	1,756
大正 5 - " 9 (1916 - 1920)	1,884
" 10 - " 14 (1921 - 1925)	1,842
昭和1 - 5年平均 (1926 - 1930)	1,905
" 9 - 13年 (1934 - 1938)	2,007
14 " (1939)	2,160
15 " (1940)	1,915
16 (1941)	1,731
17 (1942)	2,110
18 (1943)	2,022
19 (1944)	1,965
20 (1945)	1,485
昭和 16 - 20年平均 (1941 - 1945)	1,865

典 農林統計月報 (昭和 22 年 2 月)



Def. Doc. # 1762 Table 9.

Table 9.

Demand and supply of fertilizer in Japan proper.

(unit 1,000 tons)

Fertilizer year	Fertilizer on sale									Production of self- made fertilizer	Total consumption	
		Imported from foreign countries	Imported from dependent areas	Total supply	Consumption of manufacturing materials	Exported to foreign countries	Exported to dependent areas	Total of the above 3 items	Estimated consumption			
	Production											
1933	4,188	919	11	292	5,392	1,048	159	271	1,478	3,914	61,759	65,672
1934	4,412	1,128		407	5,947	1,170	192	377	1,739	4,209	63,806	68,014
1935	5,249	1,077		411	6,737	1,290	145	464	1,899	4,838	67,454	72,292
1936	6,284	1,151		448	8,883	1,342	166	592	2,100	5,783	66,800	72,583
1937	6,712	1,092		377	8,182	1,556	195	590	2,341	5,841	69,523	75,364
1938	8,376	1,191		482	10,050	1,708	89	660	2,457	7,591	70,968	78,559

Sources: "Essentials of Fertilizer" by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. (up to 1938)

Fertilizer year is one year beginning with July and ending with June of the following year.



Def. Doc. # 1762

Table 9. (1)

(1)



内地肥料の需給 (単位 千トン)

肥料 年度	生産	販 買 輸入	肥 料 移入	供給計	製造原料 消費	輸出
1933	4,188	911	292	5,392	1,048	159
1934	4,412	1,128	407	5,947	1,170	192
1935	5,249	1,077	411	6,737	1,290	145
1936	6,284	1,151	448	8,883	1,342	166
1937	6,712	1,092	377	8,182	1,556	195
1938	8,376	1,191	482	10,050	1,708	89

典 拠:

表 ( 7 ) = 同 ジ



Def. Doc. # 1762

Table 9. (2)

(2)

内地肥料の需給 (単位千トン)					
	販 賣 肥 料				
	移出	左三者計	消費見込	自給肥料 生産	總消費額
1933	271	1,478	3,914	61,759	65,672
1934	377	1,739	4,209	63,806	68,014
1935	464	1,899	4,838	67,454	72,292
1936	592	2,100	5,783	66,300	72,583
1937	590	2,341	5,841	69,523	75,364
1938	660	2,457	7,591	70,968	78,559

*not used*

(10) Rice exported and imported (Japan proper) (unit:1000 koku)

Rice year	Imported					Exported					
	Imported from foreign Countries	Imported from -		Others (koku)	Grand total	Exported to foreign Countries	Exported to				Grand total
		Korea	Formosa				Korea	Formosa	Karafuto	South seas Islands	
1929	1,278	5,373	2,254	452	8,909	321	123	16	373	18	557
1930	1,250	5,167	2,135	1,528	8,602	101	78	7	353	18	558
1931	831	7,992	2,699	1,023	11,522	1,614	33	7	309	35	1,998
1932	986	7,198	3,419	1,584	11,604	231	45	80	282	39	678
1933	999	7,532	4,217	832	12,748	223	43	7	307	44	624
1934	174	8,953	5,124	1,583	14,251	438	31	5	421	42	937
1935	74	8,433	4,511	1,268	13,020	216	109	5	418	54	802
1936	410	8,971	4,824	1,777	14,204	689	20	5	416	47	557
1937	287	6,736	4,855	—	11,879	104	33	5	441	65	648
1938	151	10,149	4,971	—	15,271	70	22	9	406	80	587
1939	156	5,690	3,962	—	9,809	152	106	6	402	100	766

Sources: Same as table 7.



Ref Doc No. 1762

(10)

米 輸 入 額 ( 内地 )

( 單位 千 石 )

米穀 年度	輸 入 額				輸 出 額					
	外國 輸入額	移 入 額 朝鮮・台灣	其 他 (石)	總 計	外國 輸出額	移 出 額				總 計
						朝鮮へ	台灣へ	樺太へ	南洋へ	
1929昭和4	41	2,254	452	3,000	52	123	16	273	188	557
1930昭和5	50	2,167	1,523	3,800	101	70	7	533	180	556
1931昭和6	6	2,692	1,023	11,522	1,614	33	7	309	35	1,998
1932昭和7	7	2,126	1,564	11,304	231	45	80	282	39	678
1933昭和8	8	2,332	1,332	12,748	223	43	7	307	44	624
1934昭和9	9	2,957	1,523	14,251	438	31	5	421	42	937
1935昭和10	10	2,436	1,286	13,020	216	109	5	418	54	802
1936昭和11	11	2,071	1,777	14,204	689	20	5	416	47	557
1937昭和12	12	2,736	—	11,879	104	33	5	441	65	648
1938昭和13	13	2,140	—	15,271	70	22	9	406	80	587
1939昭和14	14	2,690	—	9,809	152	106	6	402	100	766

典 據 :

表 (7) = 同 ジ



Table 11.

## Population of Japanese Abroad.

	1899	1920	1920	1930
Asia	---	---	299,694	550,745
Manchuria	---	212,494	100,709	413,315
China	2,442	54,544	150,067	95,500
Strait Settlement and Malaya	---	---	7,700	7,030
Philippines	---	9,337	13,930	25,037
Netherlands	---	---	4,074	6,437
India	---	---	---	---
Europe	---	1,351	2,992	2,007
North America	12,375	143,164	160,569	143,395
U.S.A.	---	125,476	141,550	115,773
Canada	---	17,688	22,506	23,045
South America	9	42,609	90,037	200,020
Brazil	---	33,456	76,400	170,165
Peru	---	---	3,446	6,659
Argentina	---	---	16,979	21,503
Africa	---	47	36	213
Oceania	---	113,657	147,151	154,933
Hawaii	50,940	100,109	130,941	151,050
Total	99,039	600,013	717,529	1,059,913

Sources: Imperial Japan Statistical Year Book,  
No. 19; Toyō Keizai Statistical Year Book,  
No. 9, 14 and 24.





## 海外在留日本人人口

	1899 明治32年	1920 大正9年	1928 昭和3年	1938 昭和13年
頭 細 頭	—	—	299,694	558,745
内 滿 洲	—	212,494	100,709	418,315
支 那	2,442	54,544	158,867	95,508
海 峽 殖 民 地	—	—	7,700	7,030
比 島	—	9,337	13,938	25,837
南 印	—	—	4,874	6,437
歐 洲	—	1,351	2,992	2,807
北 米	12,375	143,164	160,569	143,395
内合衆國	—	125,476	141,550	115,773
カ ナ ダ	—	17,688	22,506	23,045
南 米	9	42,689	98,037	200,820
内ブラジル	—	33,456	76,488	170,165
アルゼンチン	—	—	3,466	6,659
ペ ル ー	—	—	16,979	21,503
阿弗利加	—	47	86	213
大 洋 洲	—	113,657	147,151	154,933
ハ ワ イ	58,940	108,109	130,941	151,850
合 計	99,039	603,813	717,529	1,059,913

典 據 日本帝國統計年報十九號 東洋經濟統計

年報第八・第十四・第二十四號

TABLE 12-A

Number of plant workers in entire country

	Real Number (in persons)			
	1909	1919	1931	1938
Textile Industry	486,508	839,349	898,792	976,953
Metal Industry	18,183	73,830	84,269	377,398
Machine and Tool Industry	46,834	187,533	158,351	860,431
Ceramic Industry	34,366	69,095	56,751	105,345
Chemical Industry	43,517	107,719	122,461	322,205
Timber and wooden articles manufacturing	-	-	56,658	113,823
Printing and Book Binding	21,522	29,332	51,367	63,568
Foodstuffs Industry	88,740	99,284	133,516	190,697
Gas and Electricity	2,716	6,203	9,248	10,517
Miscellaneous	58,451	107,316	89,939	194,484
Total	800,637	1,520,466	1,660,332	3,215,421

Sources: Factory Statistics Chart of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1931 and 1938; Meiji - Taisho Japan Almanac, 1927.



Doc No. 11762

第12-A 表

全 國 工 員 數

	實 數 ( 人 )			
	1909	1919	1931	1938
織 物 業	486,508	839,349	898,792	976,953
金 屬 工 業	18,183	73,830	84,269	377,398
機械器具工業	46,834	187,538	158,351	860,431
製 陶 工 業	34,366	69,895	56,731	105,345
化 學 工 業	43,517	107,719	122,461	322,205
木製品製造工業	-	-	56,658	113,823
印刷製本業	21,322	29,332	51,367	63,568
食 品 工 業	88,740	99,284	133,516	190,697
ガ ス 電 氣	2,716	6,203	8,248	10,517
其 ノ 他	58,451	107,316	89,939	194,484
合 計	805,637	1,520,466	1,660,332	3,215,421

出點 商工省工場統制表1931 & 1938明治, 大正  
日本年鑑昭和二年



REF. DOC. 1762

TABLE 12-A

Number of plant workers in entire country

Real Number (in persons)

	1909	1919	1931	1938
Textile Industry	486,508	839,349	898,792	976,953
Metal Industry	18,183	73,830	84,269	377,398
Machine and Tool Industry	46,834	187,533	158,351	860,431
Ceramic Industry	34,366	69,895	56,751	105,345
Chemical Industry	43,517	107,719	122,461	322,205
Timber and wooden articles manufacturing	-	-	56,658	115,823
Printing and Book Binding	21,322	29,332	51,367	63,568
Foodstuffs Industry	88,740	99,284	133,516	190,697
Gas and Electricity	2,716	6,203	9,248	10,517
Miscellaneous	58,451	107,316	89,939	194,484
Total	800,637	1,520,466	1,660,332	5,215,421

Sources: Factory Statistics Chart of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1931 and 1938; Meiji - Taisho Japan Almanac, 1927.





Doc. No 1762  
第12-B表

	比 率			
	1909	1919	1931	1938
織 物 業	60.8	55.2	54.1	30.4
金 屬 工 業	2.3	4.9	5.1	11.7
機械器具工業	5.8	12.3	9.5	26.8
製 陶 工 業	4.3	4.6	3.4	3.3
化 學 工 業	5.4	7.1	7.4	10.0
木製品製造工業	-	-	3.4	3.5
印刷製本業	2.7	1.9	3.1	2.0
食 品 工 業	11.1	6.5	8.0	5.9
ガ ス 電 氣	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
其 ノ 他	7.3	7.1	5.5	6.1
合 計	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

出 點 12-A表ト同ジ



Def. Doc. No. 1762

Table 13

Yearly Statistics of Foreign Trade (unit: 1000yen)

Export	To Foreign Countries.	To Formosa	To Korea	Total
1899	214,930	8,012	-	222,942
1909	413,113	24,007	21,852	458,972
1919	2,098,873	90,527	184,918	2,374,333
1931	1,146,981	114,763	217,770	1,479,514
1937	3,175,418	277,894	735,413	4,188,725
1939	3,576,370	357,608	1,229,417	5,163,395

  

Import	From Foreign Countries	From Formosa	From Korea	Total
1899	220,402	3,650	-	224,052
1909	394,199	36,310	12,082	442,591
1919	2,173,460	142,208	199,849	2,515,517
1931	1,235,673	201,424	249,027	1,686,124
1937	3,783,177	410,258	572,445	4,765,880
1939	2,917,666	509,744	736,882	4,164,292

Notes: The figures about Korea in the column of 1909 are those of 1910.

Sources: Meiji-Taisho Japan Almanac, 1927;

Toyo Keizai Statistical Year Book, No. 24



Def. Doc. #1762

Table 13

外國貿易累年表 (單位千圓)

輸出	外國に	臺灣に	朝鮮に	合計
1899	214,930	8,012	-	222,942
1909	413,113	24,007	21,852	458,972
1919	2,098,873	90,777	184,918	2,374,568
1931	1,146,981	114,763	217,770	1,479,514
1937	3,175,418	277,894	735,413	4,188,725
1939	3,576,370	357,608	1,229,417	5,163,395

輸入	外國より	臺灣より	朝鮮より	合計
1899	220,402	3,650	-	224,052
1909	394,199	36,310	12,082	442,591
1919	2,173,460	142,208	199,849	2,515,517
1931	1,235,673	201,424	249,027	1,686,124
1937	3,783,177	410,258	572,445	4,765,880
1939	2,917,666	509,744	736,882	4,164,292

Notes \* 1909年の欄にある朝鮮の数字は1910年のものである

典 據 明治大正國勢總覽 (1927) 東洋經濟統計年鑑 No 24



TABLE 14

Trend of Trade excepting Fluctuations in Prices.

	A	B	
	Export (thousand yen)	Index-Number of Prices	A/B
1900	204,430	100	204,430
1909	413,113	119	347,100
1919	2,098,873	312	672,700
1931	1,146,981	153	749,700
1937	3,175,418	238	1,334,200
1939	3,576,370	277	1,291,100

  

	B		
	Import (thousand yen)	Index-Number of Prices	A/B
1900	287,262	100	287,262
1909	394,199	119	331,300
1919	2,173,460	312	696,600
1931	1,235,673	153	807,600
1937	3,783,177	239	1,589,600
1939	2,917,666	277	1,053,300

Source: The index-numbers of prices are the index-numbers of wholesale prices of the Bank of Japan (1900 = 100):  
 Foreign Trade of Japan, a Statistical Survey, 1935:  
 Meiji-Taisho Japan Almanac, 1927; Toyo Keizai Statistical Year Book, No. 4.



Table 14 物價の變動を除きたる貿易の趨勢

	A 輸出(千圓)	B 物價指數	A/B
1900	204.430	100	204.430
1909	413.113	119	347.100
1919	2,098.873	312	672.700
1931	1,146.981	153	749.700
1937	3,175.418	238	1,334.200
1939	3,576.370	277	1,291.100

  

	A 輸入(千圓)	B 物價指數	A/B
1900	287.262	100	287.262
1909	394.199	119	331.300
1919	2,173.460	312	696.600
1931	1,235.673	153	807.600
1937	3,783.177	238	1,589.600
1939	2,917.666	277	1,053.300

典據： 物價指數は日本銀行の卸賣物價指數  
(1900 = 100)

其他は日本貿易精覽(1935).明治大正國勢總覽  
(1927).東洋經濟統計年鑑 24



Table 15

## Classified Table of Export Trade

(unit: a thousand yen)

	1919	1937	1939
1. Plants & Animals (living)	1,914,391	4,226,297	6,231,169
2. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds.	52,754,469	45,962,607	73,938,525
3. Beverages, Comestibles & Tobaccos	95,691,075	243,159,342	360,983,045
4. Skins, Hairs, Horns, Tusks & Manufactures thereof	6,920,367	21,979,240	13,166,645
5. Oils, Fats, Waxes & Manufactures thereof	35,453,766	75,391,733	88,263,563
6. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines & explosives	73,147,387	70,143,703	107,502,051
7. Dyes, Pigments, Coatings & Filling matters	9,278,175	20,530,957	37,060,109
8. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages & materials thereof	738,372,920	598,345,620	694,366,666
9. Tissues & Manufactures thereof	502,723,337	1,000,019,119	803,150,829
10. Clothing & Accessories thereof	101,947,777	229,911,530	168,466,068
11. Papers & Paper Manufactures	36,513,156	60,388,891	120,104,338
12. Minerals & Manufactures thereof	46,705,308	23,949,034	33,533,825



13. Potteries & Glass	42,310,509	87,543,505	75,673,636
14. Ores & Metals	59,079,521	125,422,214	139,061,115
15. Metal Manufactures	43,291,101	98,812,703	147,826,408
16. Clocks, Scientific instruments, Fire arms, Vehicles, Vessels & Machinery	37,169,955	227,699,181	370,323,352
17. Miscellaneous Articles	111,755,299	203,675,957	264,050,691
18. Re-exports	32,968,851	43,876,712	12,096,247
Total	2,098,372,617	3,175,418,224	3,576,370,409

Sources: Foreign Trade of Japan, a Statistical Survey,  
1935 and Toyo Keizai Statistical Year Book,  
No. 24.



第十五表 輸出貿易類別表(單位圓)

	1919	1937	1939
一 動植物(生)	1,914,391	4,226,297	6,231,169
二 穀類、小麥粉、 麥粉及種子	52,754,469	45,962,607	78,938,525
三 牧食物及飼草	95,693,975	203,159,342	360,983,045
四 生皮、獸毛、角 牙並に其製品	6,920,367	21,979,240	13,166,646
五 油脂並に其製 品	35,453,766	75,391,733	88,263,563
六 生藥、化學藥品 及藥材	73,147,397	70,148,703	107,502,051
七 染料、顏料、塗 料及填充材料	9,278,175	20,530,957	37,060,109
八 紡糸、織糸、絲 糸、絹並に其材料	738,372,920	598,345,620	694,866,666
九 棉織並に其製品	502,723,447	1,000,019,119	808,150,829
一〇 衣料並に附屬品	101,947,777	229,911,530	168,466,068
二 紙並に紙製品	36,513,156	60,388,841	120,104,338
三 雜物並に其製品	46,705,308	23,949,034	33,533,825
四 陶磁器及硝子	42,310,509	87,543,505	75,673,636
一 鑽石及金屬	59,079,521	125,422,214	139,031,115
二 金屬製品	43,291,101	98,812,703	147,826,408
一 時計 科學機器	37,169,955	227,699,181	370,323,352
六 汽船機車船舶 舶及機械類			





一 七	其 他	111,755,299	203,675,957	264,050,631
一 八	專 出	32,966,551	43,876,712	12,096,247
	合 計	2,098,872,617	3,175,418,224	3,576,370,409

資料は日本貿易年鑑（昭和十年）及東洋經濟  
統計年鑑（第二十四號）

Def Doc No. 1762

Table 16-A.

LIST showing the amounts of export & import by district.

Export	Asia	Europe	N. America	C. America	S. America
1899	63,636	50,137	66,277	9	4
1909	141,591	96,152	135,402	204	127
1919	955,005	194,993	859,093	---	20,830
1931	505,018	104,111	438,865	3,301	10,225
1937	1,645,915	356,299	659,601	54,885	109,519
1939	2,320,265	238,256		43,657	67,111

(Export)	Africa	Oceania	Total
(1899)	660	3,636	207,933
(1909)	840	11,421	336,114
(1919)	24,781	46,135	2,098,872
(1931)	58,868	26,591	1,146,981
(1937)	242,736	106,465	3,175,418
(1939)	152,909	95,443	3,576,370

Sources: Foreign Trade of Japan, a Statistical Survey, 1935,  
and Toyō Keizai Statistical Year Book, No. 24.

Notes: Exports to Central America for 1919 is included in  
that of North America.



D.D. No 1762

第16-A

## 輸出入金額地域別表 (單位千圓)

輸出	アジア	ヨーロッパ	北アメリカ	中央アメリカ	南アメリカ	アフリカ	オセアニア	合計
1899	63,686	50,137	66,277	9	4	660	3,686	207,933
1909	141,591	96,152	135,402	24	127	840	11,421	386,114
1919	955,005	194,993	859,093	—	20,830	24,781	46,135	2,098,872
1931	505,018	104,111	438,865	3,301	10,225	58,868	26,591	1,146,981
1937	1,645,915	356,299	659,601	54,885	109,519	242,736	106,463	3,175,418
1939	2,320,265	238,256	658,730	43,657	67,111	152,909	95,443	3,576,370

典據：日本貿易精覽 (昭和十年) ・東洋經濟統計年鑑第廿四號

備考：1919年度中央アメリカへの輸出は北アメリカ中に含まる



20

Table 16-B

Import	Asia	Europe	N. America	C. America	S. America
1899	93,379	78,046	33,527	---	2
1909	162,640	143,079	55,126	---	1,620
1919	1,074,375	162,969	773,459	---	18,133
1931	493,952	199,743	373,002	138	7,097
1937	1,295,114	504,301	1,374,252	18,765	162,611
1939	1,181,001	309,935	1,123,115	3,431	115,730

(Import)	Africa	Osonia	Total
(1899)	939	1,714	215,425
(1909)	5,463	3,379	330,059
(1919)	16,004	66,409	2,173,459
(1931)	13,567	117,402	1,235,672
(1937)	206,305	222,129	3,733,177
(1939)	92,738	86,317	2,917,666

Sources: Same as table 16-A.

Notes: Imports from Central America for 1899 and 1909 respectively is under ¥ 1,000. Imports for 1919 from the same area is included in that from N. America.





D.O. No. 1762

第16-B

輸入	アジア	ヨーロッパ	北アメリカ	中央アフリカ	南アメリカ	アフリカ	オセアニア	合計
1899	93,379	78,046	38,397	—	2	939	1,714	215,425
1909	162,640	148,079	55,126	—	1,620	5,463	3,379	380,059
1919	1,074,375	162,969	773,459	—	18,183	16,004	66,409	2,173,459
1931	493,952	199,748	378,002	188	7,097	13,567	117,482	1,235,672
1937	1,295,114	504,001	1,374,252	18,765	162,611	206,305	222,129	3,783,177
1939	1,181,001	309,935	1,128,415	3,481	115,730	92,788	86,317	2,917,666

典拠：第十六表 (A) = 同ジ

備考：1899年及1909年に於ける中央アメリカよりの輸入は夫々一千圓以下なるを以て  
記入せず 1919年の分は北米中合算せらる



*not used*

Def Doc No. 1762

Table 17

LIST showing increase and decrease of the exports  
for Asia after 1937.

(Unit: ¥ 1,000.-)

	1937	1939	
Manchuria	216,092	535,681	+ 955,844
Kwantung pro.	395,916	755,343	
China	179,251	455,479	
Honkong	49,150	30,570	
French Indo-China	4,624	1,931	
Thailand	49,382	26,024	- 281,494
British Malay	3,866	2,004	
Strait Settlement	67,433	20,426	
India	299,367	210,995	
Ceylon	13,356	14,544	
Iran	2,650	19,324	
Iraq	25,644	24,544	
Philippine	30,540	24,744	
B. Borneo	1,041	989	
D. Borneo	200,011	137,302	
Other	74,400	55,554	
Total	1,645,915	2,520,265	+ 674,550

Sources: Toyō Keizan Statistical Year Book, No. 24



Def. Doc. #1762

Table 17 對アジア輸出 1937年以降増減表

	1937 年	1939 年	
滿 洲	216.092	535.681	+ 955.844
關東洲	395.916	755.943	
中 華 民 國	179.251	455.479	
香 港	49.150	30.578	
佛領印度支那	4.624	1.981	- 281.494
タ イ	49.382	26.024	
英領マレイ	3.866	2.004	
海峽植民地	67.433	20.426	
英領印度	299.367	210.995	
セイロン	18.656	14.544	
イ ラ ン	2.630	19.324	
イ ラ ク	23.644	24.344	
ヒリツピン	60.348	24.744	
英領ボルネヲ	1.041	959	
蘭領印度	200.051	137.802	
其 他	74.468	35.554	
合 計	1,645,915	2,320,265	+ 674,350

典 據 : 東 洋 經 済 統 計 年 鑑 24 號

